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ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN ans, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to eted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aurised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY ORISG, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.
If in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

ry question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1186.

EEGIG OF OPPRESSION.

Inom the fields Busener of Sept. 29, 1806.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

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AMERICAN SLAVERY.

To therer, from our hat American exchanged the more of localed circumstant of the field that the Fagative Law should not expect the more of localed circumstant of the field that Mr. Faranourus Documents of the field that Mr. Faranourus Documents of the field that the field and the local circumstant of the local that the field that the field and the local and the local circumstant of the local that the field that the field that the field and field and field that the field and field that the field that

to the good cause a little more than two columns, all of a quality quite characteristic. Approaching its victim hillingly, with dagger wreathed with roses, it smiles, takes out its cambric of faultless white, wipes away the copious perspiration, (for the effort is a great one,) stabs, and retires, uttering a sanctimonious wail of regret that the assassination is necessary. Here the matter stands for the present. Next week it is the Liberator's turn; after that, the Bugle's, and possibly the Practical Christian's; but certainly the Bugle's, for, though a little tardy, the Bugle is true, and may be counted on, with safety, in a great emergency like this.'

From this it will appear that Mr. Dougesters.

From this it will appear, that Mr. Douglass is daly alive to the perils of his position. He avows the is by no means indifferent to such attacks, for-assuch as the men that make them are powerful. But while apprised of his danger, he has measured his ground, and rejoices in the fact that the attack was an open are an open one. He knows his adversaries. He ntering on a war of the pen with his old friends. le thinks he can be much better employed. He is right in this course. Lot him, by all means, betake himself, with increased vigor, to the prosecution of his special enterprise, and he may rest assured that his friends will multiply. The maligness of Christianity,—the executors of the Bible,—the denouncers of the Church,—the enemies of law and of order—the men who make little of the Sah. nd of order,—the men who make little of the Sabbath, and nothing of the marriage tie; these are not the men to emancipate the enslaved millions of the New World! Far from it. The Church has, inted, been most woefully to blame. Her guilt has been unutterably great; but, after all, it is she, been unutterably great; but, after all, it is she, penitent and reformed, and come to her right mind,—that is to do the work. At this moment, there is in the United States a host of as true friends to the slave, and as zealous advocates of maneipation as ever drew breath; but it will be found, that the source whence they proceed is the Church; that the spirit which animates them is that of the Church; and that the instruments with which they work—the swords they draw, and the darts they throw—are all supplied by the armory of inspiration! A work has been begun in the New World which will never be given up till success shall have crowned it. The following paragraph from the paper of Mr. Douglass will speak for itself:—

The signs of the times were never more favorable—more heart-cheering than now. The anti-slavery worker, long required to walk by faith, may now almost walk by sight a well. What wonders, in connection with this the well. What wonders in connection with this take, have we seen within the last eighteen months! The reality has transcended the prophecy. The long brief and almost forgotten bondman, summoned by the power of genius from the prison-house, has come forth help on the agitation by rattling his heavy chains, to clanking his iron fetters in the very chambers of the American people, as if to give them no rest until as bonds are broken. Book after book—pamphiet after pamphlet—all devoted to an exposure of the enormous vicidness of slavery—have followed each other in rapale and almost endless succession. The free colored people themselves (as seen in their late National Convense, held in our city.) are bringing to the good work him powerful aid—seconding as it were, adthe very moment, the other mighty influences, when those influences most needed their help; in all which, we recognize the hand of God, graciously assuring the friends of freedom that their labor has not been, and shall not be, avain. The signs of the times were never more favorable-

hart December, a great Anti-Slavery Festival in Rechester, U. S. The ladies are the mainspring of this movement; and the Secretary of that body, we are proud to see, is an English woman, Miss Julia Guppfrins, formerly resident in Hoxton, London, where she was well known to the lovers of her fel-low-creatures; and those wice delicited. Norks valued her character and prized her real.

'And be it further enacted, that either of the justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined on, or by any authority or law, for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process or decree of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary nothwithstanding.'

For the purpose of the discussion and argument in the dead, they would pursue him no further.' After the departure of the officers, Bill said to two witnesses, who inquired of him if he was hurt, that he was not hurt, but had some bruises about the face.' He was afterward taken away by some person, on a wagon, and made his final oscape. [What authority Judge Grier has for saying that initially a pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process or decree of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary nothwithstanding.'

reason why those who were acquainted with the facts of that cause '—(See ex parte Watkins, 3). Peters 201.)

A warrant of arrest issued by a justice of the peace has none of the characteristics of a judgment of a court of record, and is therefore conclusive evidence that the prisoner is rightly deprived of his liberty. It is every day's practice to inquire into its regularity, and whether it has been issued on sufficient grounds to justify the arrest and imprisonment. If this could not be done the writ of habeas corpus would little deserve the eulogies which it has received as a protection to the liberty of the eitizen. Warrants of arrest issued on the application of private informers, may show on their face a prima facie charge sufficient to give jurisdiction to the justice; but it may be founded on mistake, ignorance, malice or perjury. To put a case very similar to the present. A tells B that he has seen C kill D. B runs off to a justice, swears to the murder boldly without any knowledge of the fact, and takes out a warrant for C, who is arrested and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and interpretation of the present and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a half of the present and interpretation and takes out a warrant for C, who is arrested and imprisoned in consequence thereof. C prays a habeas corpus, and shows that he was sheriff of the county, and banged D in pursuance of a legal warrant. If a court could not discharge a prisoner in such a case, becase the warrant was regular on its face, the writ of habeas corpus is of little use.—Every arrest of the person is an assault and battery and attended with force and violence against a resisting party; and if made by three or more persons is a riot, provided the fact be concealed that it was made in execution of a legal warrant.

The authority conferred on the judges of the

and attended with force and violence against a resisting party; and if made by three or more persons is a riot, provided the fact be concealed that it was made in execution of a legal warrant.

The authority conferred on the judges of the United States by this act of Congress gives them all the power that any other court could exercise under the writ of habeas corpus, or gives them none at all. If under such a writ they may not discharge their officer when imprisoned 'by any authority' for an act done in pursuance of a law of the United States, it would be impossible to discover for what useful purpose the act was passed. Is the prisoner to be brought before them only that they may acknowledge their utter impotence to protect him! This act was passed when a certain State of this Union had threatened to nullify acts of Congress, and to treat those as criminals who

for court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary nothwithstanding.'

For the purpose of the discussion and argument of this point, it was necessary to assume that the facts set forth in the prisoner's petition were true, leaving the proof of them to be made out afterwards. The petition states distinctly that the prisoners have been committed for an act done in executing process issued in pursuance of a law of the United States. It therefore comes within the provisions of this act.

the United States. It therefore comes within the provisions of this act.

'The writ of habeas corpus is a high prerogative witk known to the common law; the great object of which is the liberation of those who may be imprisoned without sufficient cause. It is in the nature of a writ of error, to examine the legality of the commitment; it brings the body of the prisoner up, together with the cause of his confinement.—The court can undoubtedly inquire into the sufficiency of that cause '—(See ex parte Watkins, 3 Peters 201.)

A warrant of arrest issued by a justice of the

LETTER OF REV. (!) JOHN CHAMBERS, In reply to the remarks of Rev. Wm. H. Channing, recently published in our paper :-

The prisoners are therefore discharged.

From the Philadelphia Register.

In the fourth place, I went to the World's Convention on my own charges—neither man or woman contributing one cent. I have expended hundreds of dollars for the cause of temperance, but never made a dollar, and I thank God that I have

been able to do it.

From the day I could gather chips to make the pot boil, to this day, I have earned my bread and raiment in the sweat of my face, and I am under no more obligations to mankind (or womankind either) than they are to me. I owe no man or wo-man anything but love. I am not surprised, howman anything but love. I am not surprised, however, that the man who mingles in with the most consummate conglomeration of deviism in the shape of abolitionism, women's rightsism, etc. etc., as the Rev. Wm. H. Channing does, should unblushingly bring false charges against his fellow-men. Not in the least marvellous is it, as the ordinary food of abolitionism is falsehood. Perhaps the creatures are more to be pitied than blamed. But I would advise Mr. Channing in future to keep his temper and stick to the truth. However, he and his Right Rev. sister Brown, Garrison & Co., Phillips & Co., Baker, Nevins & Co., and their sisters Mott, Kelley, Long and Stone are welcome to all they have made by this attack. It would be well for them to be better booked up when they start out upon

press, is press, 402. Walnut street.

# SELECTIONS.

From the (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate. AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER. To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Advocate.

To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Advocate.

Dear Sin,—English abolitionists are sometimes placed in such difficult positions, that a thorough knowledge of anti-slavery principles, added to a clear intellect and a sound judgment, alone can save them from errors and inconsistencies which it is very desirable they should avoid. Hence, when they are asked to contribute towards the purchase of a slave about whose history there is a dramatic interest, their sympathies lead them to set aside that judgment which teaches them that by complying with such a request, they would be absolutely doing nothing towards the overthrow of American slavery instrumentalities from the great object at issue, and would therefore, for the sake of one slave, be doing a positive injustice to the millions of his fellow bondmen. Again, when abolitionists come in contact with clergymen from the United States who preach within the pale of a pro-slavery church, and do not actively co-operate with thanti-slavery professions here (as most American ministers are,) some of our friends are disposed to talk of the difficulties surrounding these men, these area, and would therefore, for the sake of one slavery professions here (as most American ministers are,) some of our friends are disposed to talk of the difficulties surrounding these men, the state of the difficulties surrounding these men, the surrounding thes anti-slavery professions here (as most American ministers are,) some of our friends are disposed to talk of the difficulties surrounding these men, the strength of their ecclesiastical ties, and so forth, forgetful all the while that it is the half-heartedness of such persons as these that continue to make the American churches 'the balwark of slavery.' In view, therefore, of these and other facts, I rejoiced at the publication of the slave's most excellent Advocate, thinking that it would be exceedingly useful as an educator of abolitionists themselves; nor have I been disappointed in these anticipations. Being somewhat in difficulty myself at this moment, with regard to a matter affecting the anti-slavery cause, I write to you for advice. If you think that others are likely to be similarly situated, I shall be glad if you would reply through the columns of the Advocate; if not, I should be greatly obliged by a private letter.

I have paid some attention to the history of the as in watching for myself its heroic course in the United States in 1850 and 1851; I have learned to regard it as the great embodiment of the true matislavery spirit of that country; and on its behalf have been aroused the warmest sympathies of my heart and the best devotion of my 16c. The best trogard it as the great embodiment of the true reformers are always hated; and the more virulent the antagonism, the fouler the abuse, and the more formers are always hated; and the more virulent the antagonism, the fouler the abuse, and the more provers.

But there is another anti-slavery society, the American and Foreign. Suspicious in its origin, feeble in its utterances, objectionable in some of its feeble in its utterances, objectionable in some of its

himself to make certain statements in relation to me, which I pronounce to be false, absolutely so, in every particular. In the first place, I deny, most tanepuiscodist, that, during the whole transaction in the World's Convention, held in the city of New York in September last, having citter pointed with the World's Convention, held in the city of New York in September last, having citter pointed was disgracing her noble sex, if not herself.

In the second place, I never received a dollar or a cent toward my education from a woman. It is true, I was a poor young man; without patrimony, left to carve my way through life, under Providence, as best I could. Accordingly, when I resolved upon preparing for the ministry, I went to the Rev. James Gray, D. D., of Baltimore, who kept a first class classial academy in that city. From Dr. Gray I received my education, he chargeing me even down to a late pencil, at my request. Subsequently, when setted in a pastoral charge in Philadelphia.—in the man time Dr. Gray having gone to his final rest.—I paid to the family of Dr. Gray principal and interest to a cent. Also I was a point of Philadelphia.—in the man time Dr. Gray having settlement in Philadelphia.—In Campbell was paid, principal and interest, to a fraction.

In the third place, the church pence in was built in the year 1830, by my own noble people; and that, too, without asking a dollar from any other congergation of Christians, in or out of Philadelphia.

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In the third place, the church pence in was built in the year 1830, by my own noble people; and that, too, without asking a dollar from any other congergation of Chr

to cooperate with it in the work of emancipation.'

I need scarcely say that had not this resolution been adopted, I should have had nothing at all to do with the movement.

I, and others entertaining my opinions, are anxious not to swerve one iota from our fealty to the American Anti-Slavery Society. We are desirous of preserving a thoroughly consistent anti-slavery cause. Tell us, therefore, whether you think there is anything objectionable in the movement: for upon your judgment we greatly depend.

Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. CHESSON.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 12th, 1853.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 12th, 1853.

REMARKS IN REPLY.

When a man of ordinary sagacity attempts a great enterprise, he first selects the best means within his reach, and then adheres to them till he has attained his object. Mr. Chesson informs us that, in watching the course of the American Antimade by this attack. It would be well for them to be better booked up when they start out upon another such crusade of slander.

As for the Sunday Mercury, which exultingly published Mr. Channing's tirade of falsehoods, I will only say, that if I have sunk so low in moral degradation as to be within the purlicus of the Sunday Mercury, or any other Sunday paper, so that anything they can say can injure me in the slightest in the estimation of any decent citizens, the sooner the community is rid of me the better; for, in my judgment, the man whose character can be in the slightest spotted by such men as conduct the Sunday press, is certainly not fit to live in a genteel, moral community.

within his reach, and then adheres to them till he has attained his object. Mr. Chesson informs us that, in watching the course of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he has 'learned to regard it as the great embodiment of the true anti-slavery spirit of that country; and on its behalf have been aroused that country; and on its behalf have been aroused that country; and on its behalf have been aroused that country; and on its behalf have been aroused the warmest sympathies of his heart and the best devotion of his life.' On the other hand, in refering to another anti-slavery organization, on whose behalf an appeal is about to be made to the people of this country, he characterises it as 'suspicious in its origin, feeble in its utterances, and objectionable in some of its modes of action,' and declares that 'it has hitherto attracted but little attention in America, and has done but a scanty work.'

in America, and has done but a scanty work.'
Surely, while these are the deliberate opinions of our correspondent, it would be an act of very doubtful discretion to further the plans of the sociedoubtful discretion to further the plans of the socie-ty he suspects and despises, so long as that in which he trusts is able and willing to promote the anti-slavery cause in a way that commends itself to his conscience. Having taken up the slave's cause, he is bound to act for the slave as he would do for himself. He is bound to select the best means within his reach and to ways other slaves. within his reach, and to use no other as long as these are available. Some declare we ought to be impartial in the dis-

objects always over-rule those of the sectarian philanthropist. The American Anti-Slavery Society, standing outside of all religious associations as such, and independent of them, is indefatigable in its efforts, as the slave's counsellor and next friend, to impel them all to a consistent observance of their own declared principles of humanity, justice, and Christian principle. However, so long as Mr. Hemming keeps to the line of action indicated in his prospectus, avoids collision with older and more thorough-going anti-slavery instrumentalities, and, above all, eschews the opportunities which his access to private society will give him of damaging their influence, he shall have our best wishes for his success, and we shall esteem him as a true and consistent friend of the slave. We never can look upon any in this light, whose time is less occupied in doing anti-slavery work, than in subjecting their fellow-laborers to an insolent and intolerant ordeal as to their opinions on other subjects which have no proper connection with the anti-slavery enterprise. It is insufferable that the spirit of the Inquisition should be allowed to domineer in the conduct of a cause, upon which not merely the happiness of many millions of the most suffering portion of our fellow-creatures depends, but which is indissolubly connected with the welfare of the United States, and, through them, with the progress of true civilization and constitutional liberty throughout the world.

'ILLEGAL ASSEMBLAGE.'—A party of thirteen respectable and well dressed free colored people were arrested and put in the lock-up, in Richmond, Va., a week or two since, having been found in an 'unlawful assembly.' This unlawful assembly was a wedding! A few friends had gathered to witness the ceremony, and partake of the refreshments, and when in the midst of their enjoyments, a savage police broke in upon them, and hurried the whole to prison! Why! Oh, they had not invited white folks enough! A white minister married the parties, and a white woman was present, but these did not answer the arbitrary demands of the law, and away they must go to prison. Lackily the Mayor was at the 'cage,' when they were taken there, and taking their free papers as hostages for their appearance the next day, he let them go. The next day he became satisfied that neither they nor the whites present, supposed the law to reach marriage assemblies, and he discharged them, with the admonition that it did forbid marriage, as well as other assemblies, and the advice, that hereafter other assemblies, and the advice, that hereafter colored people should hold their weddings in the

colored people should hold their weddings in the day time.

Some few months ago we attended a wedding in the evening—not of colored people, however, but that is no matter. On seeing the account above sketched, we could not help asking ourselves how we should have felt, had a government police taken the whole party, bride and bridegroom with the rest, and lodged us in jail, because certain spies of the Government had not been invited to the nuptials. We should have felt very wicked; we hope not as wicked as Job's wife, when she exhorted her husband to 'curse God and die,' but we verily believe we should have uttered the malediction, and been ready to 'die' in efforts to make it practical, against a government so tyrannical. If the Hungarians were treated like this, we don't wonder they showed themselves heroes in their war with they showed themselves heroes in their war with Austria. They could no more help being so, than a steamship can help moving when her paddles are in full play.—Greenfield Republic.

A QUEER FUNERAL. - A correspondent of the orwich (Conn.,) Examiner writes :-

Between fifteen and twenty slaves commenced a stampede from one of the southern States not long since, and arrived safely in a city of the West, which is somewhat famous as a gateway out of the house of bondage, when to their utter consternation, they found that their movements had been anticipated, and every avenue leading from the city was watched day and night for their apprehension. What was to be done! It was hard to think of going back. Scouts reported that it was impossible to clude the vigilance of a well-paid, numerous and unserquolous police, which was surrounding the to clude the vigilance of a well-paid, numerous and unscrupulous police, which was surrounding the city as a body guard. Those who think colored people do not know enough to take care of themselves, would have given their case up as hopeless. But not so they. Thinking that even a hireling slave-catcher would suffer a funeral procession to pass unmolested upon the public road, a number of carriages were hired, collin and hearse also procured, and on a summer's afternoon, the careless, passing throng saw, as they supposed, a colored funeral procession slowly winding its way out of the city. The cortege attracted little attention. Quietly and without interruption it passed several miles beyond the town, where wagons were in wait-Quiety and without interruption it passed several miles beyond the town, where wagons were in wait-ing. Hearse and carriages were then dismissed, and near a score of the happy children of this model republic (!) went rattling along, under the friendly cover of night, as fast as possible, toward Victoria's cold domains!

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON COLONIZA-TION.

We shall believe more in the desire to do these men good in Africa when we see some signs of Christian benevolence to them here, when we see some tasks of Christian enterprise. But until schools and work-shops and farms have been a little more thoroughly tried, until we have heard ministers teaching their people the fundamental elements of Christian love to the poor and despised; when we have ministers who dare pray for the liberation of the slace, and who will not walk out into the street to volunteer personal assistance in sending back to

the slace, and who will not walk out into the street to volunteer personal assistance in sending back to the bottomless abyss of slavery, the miserable, trembling Henry Long, we shall not be in haste to conclude that there is no power in Christianity adequate to do the African good in America.

But if Christianity has no power to rescue and elerate the free colored man in this land, where it shines down upon him with perpendicular rays, we hope, at least, that men will have respect for our seuse, not to ask us to believe that the oblique rays of religion, stretching far across upon Africa, will have power to clevate them.

We respect frankness. If uneasy Christians

have power to elevate them.

We respect frankness. If uneasy Chris tians will walk up to the matter, and say, 'it is very annoying to educate these niggers ourselves; but we are willing to give you any amount of money to take them off to Africa out of our way, and then with the long guns of the foreign missionary society, we will pelt Christianity at them broadside'—we could say, at least, that we understood what was meant.

Britter Faurts og the Evil Tree. The North Carolina papers are groaning over the decay and desolation so prevalent in that State, and proposing measures for drawing emigration into it, all with the wonted blindness of slaveholders to the real cause of their want of thint. Let them abolish slavery and encourage free lab. r, if they wish to propose.

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### From the New York Evening Post. THE WILKESBARRE OUTRAGE.

The testimony in the case of William Library, the mulatto man whom certain United States officers attempted to seize, having been refused by Judge Grier, of Philadelphia, has since been published. It exposes one of the most cruel and inhuman outrages that was ever perpetrated upon a man in the name of the law. Let us first give, the avidence of Mr. Wynkoop, the Mar-The testimony in the case of William Thomas a man in the name of the law. Let us first give, however, the evidence of Mr. Wynkoop, the Mar-shal, and then contrast it with some extracts from

the depositions of the eye-witnesses:—
George Wynkoop, sworn to make true answers.
J. W. Ashmead. Q.—Did you take that war
rant (handing the same to witness) to Wilkes

arre?
A.—I did.
Q.—Who went with you?
A.—James Crossen and John Jenkins.
Q.—Did you attempt to execute it by arresting

the negro!
A.—We did. Q.—Was all that you did, done under that

warrant? -We conceived it to be.

Mr. Ashmead, Q .- Was it done under this war It was.

Judge Grier, Q.—Were you shown the person? A.—The person was identified and pointed out by Mr. Petty, who placed his hands on his shoul-der, and told me that he claimed the man. We then took hold of him, and he made resistance. We scuffled with him for a long time, and he final-ly escaped from us, and got into the water; and after consulting together, we determined that we could not take him alive, and consequently left him Judge Grier .- He resisted and escaped from all

A.—He resisted and escaped from all of us; and during the scuffle, he successfully drew a fork and two knives on us; and he inflicted a wound on Mr. Crossen with the handcuff which was attached to his right wrist, which drew the blood from him

quite copiously.

J. W. Ashmead—I think that is all that is es

On the other hand, Henry L. Patton, a waiter a Gilchrist's where Thomas worked, swears as fol-

lows:—
Remembered the 3d of September; the night be fore, three men arrived and took supper there; George Wynkoop was one of them; they remained all night, took breakfast next morning; after we (William and I) had waited on them, they got up and went to the bar-room; they were gone two or three minutes, and returned; this was the early six o'clock breakfast. Two more returned wit them; William was pouring out coffee. They came behind him; one said, 'This is the man, arrest him'; the second one seized him round the waist. I saw the three men who staid at Gilchrist's, in court this morning, and recognized them as the men. They neither showed nor read any warrant; they did not say why they arrested him. While the five men were struggling with him, they beat his head with billies; I ran out and called in Solomon Jones; he came to the window; I went back into the room; they had him down, and were beating him. They put a chair over his head to hold him down; they got a chair over him twice; they caught him by the hair and beat his head against the floor; through the scuffle he got up three times; when they had him down the third time, they got the hand-cuff on his right wrist; when he got up the third time, he struck one of the men with the hand-cuff; he got loose from them and ran, reaching the door; they caught him there, but he threw m off; they struck him there with the billy them off; they struck him there with the billy; he got loose again, and ran round the alley-way. They had all this time neither read, shown, nor spoken of a warrant. I did not know them as officers; they did not state what they wanted with him. Mr. Seaman, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Gegenheimer, and some I did not know, were in the room. He got hold of two case-knives from the side-table, but they were wrenched away from him. James White was also in the room. Solomon Jones, who lives next door to Gilchrist's

Solomon Jones, who lives next door to Gilchrist's house, saw Bill (i. e. Thomas) down, and the men on him; he rose, and while one man struggled with him, another struck him with a billy; I looked in at the door then; he was down on his hands and knees, and the men on him; I ran off to Mr. Rex's shop to tell; I told him; went back, and he was in slack water, below the bridge, all over blood, nothing on but his shirt; I went back to the stable afterwards; some time after I went out again, and found him lying in the corn-field, some distance from the bridge; the officers were gone; he was from the bridge; the officers were gone; he was very badly hurt; very weak; could'nt walk alone;

b Kutz, a toll-keeper of the Wilkesbarre

bridge—On the 3d of September got up rather early, about 5 1-2 o'clock; felt weak and went in to lie down on the settee; laid there a little bit; heard a pistol shot and scream on the lower side of the bridge; got up and ran out to the wall that overlooks the river bank from the bridge; got halfway; ten or twelve yards; heard anothe vards from the wall, and a few feet from the water on the gravel, with a pistol in his hands; saw Bill, who presented the awfullest sight I ever saw; was water nearly up to his arm-pits, washing off od that ran down his face; while I loo at Bill, the man on the gravel fired; I turned and saw that the pistol, which was still smoking, was levelled directly at Bill, as straight as one man could aim at another; while I looked he shot then right away again the Bill's face was nearly square towards him. Von infernal sec undrel, are you go ing to murder that man?' I didn't know what they were. I had not recognized Bill then. He did not answer me. My boat was lying at the water's edge close by, and I called out to them, 'There's a boat, n't you take that.' I ran to the house and called to my wife to come out, that they were mur dering a man in the river. I was horribly shocked My son and the rest came out. I told him to call some people, a man was being killed. I then recognized Bill; he called out, 'There's no use—no nized Bill; he called out, 'There's no use—I —I'll never go back—I'll drown myself first Bill moved up under the bridge, and got out of my sight. Afterwards, I saw Rex leading him up the bank on the other side of the bridge; he seemed very weak. Then I received some tolls, and went back to the wall; he was going into the river, laid down on his stomach, his head out; then he got down on his stomach, his head out; then he got up and walked up the stream very slowly, all alone, everybody looking after him—crossed the canal bridge and got out of sight. Neither heard of nor saw a warrant, or any cause of arrest; the officers said nothing; they acted just as if they only wanted to kill him; made no effort to take him as he walked up the bank, when he was worried out, and there was every chance in the world to do it. Have known William ever since he has been in Wilkesbarre; a quiet, orderly man, perhaps thirty years

was in front of Hollemback's store, which is opposite the bridge, about half-past six on the morning of the 3d of September last. Heard a great noise and in a couple of minutes, Bill Thomas ran out of Gilchrist's covered with blood, his head and coat, and all his clothes bloody, ran as fast as he could towards the river; he was so badly hurt he couldn't run very fast. When he was about fifteen yards house, three men ran after him: saw, had pistols, one a revolver, and the other, I saw, had pistols, one a revolver, and the other, I think, a double barrel. They fired three shots at him as they ran over the road and bank. They could have caught him then very well without firing. They ran across, and I saw Jenkins fire one shot while Bill was in the water. Jenkins stoud then upon the bank. I had gone on to the river bank, and stood close by them at this time. Wynkoop stood then on the river edge, and fired at him as he stood in the water; I saw the ball strike the water a few feet behind Bill, and it must have passed just by his head and shoulder; Bill shing the blood from his head; he called out, 'There's no ase in your trying to catch me; you never shall have me: I'll drown myself first.' He walked up under the bridge, and laid down on the stones; he was almost dying; he vomited blood; Mr. Rex went to get him a pair of pants; brought them, had a great deal of trouble to get them on: Bill couldn'; stand; Rex tried to help him un towards the men who were after him. the them on; Bill couldn't stand; Rex tried to help him up towards the men who were after him; the man with the revolver called to Rex to let him alone or he would shoot him down; Rex left him and he took again to the water, and laid down with just his head above the water, and said again that they should never catch him before he'd drown himself. In a few minutes, he walked up in the stream fifteen or twenty yards, and then got on the

Caspar Feterilli, a citizen of Wilkesbarre: I

DECISION OF JUDGE GRIER.

The Montgomery Ledger, (of Pottstown,) which has never been addicted to 'fanatical' sympathies with the crushed bondmen or their friends, gives the facts with Judge G.'s language, and adds:

may have his brains knocked out for refusing to go back to the 'supply south', with the back to the 'sunny south,' with the same impu-nity that one may kill a horse in efforts to overcome resistance to pull a cart to which he is attach-That this is so, is nothing to be proud of, for it is calculated to make any American who prates about glorious liberty and equal rights, b head in shame. All this is no reason why a learned Judge should so far forget himself as to exhibit the above spirit and language towards those who may be stimulated by a native (and noble) impulse, to aid the stricken subjects of chattel slavery, with what little lawful help may yet remain in their

The Daily Register (Philadelphia) thus remarks upon this exhibition of judicial arrogance and in-

'Public opinion requires, at all times, a dignified deportment on the part of a judge—the semblance and manner of impartiality, if not the reality. The truculence of the bully and the vivacity of the partisan should be laid aside when the spotless ermine is thrown over the shoulders. There should be nothing to impair the confidence of all parties in the man whose business it is to hear them all, and to maintain the purity of the law, and the

rights of the citizen.
Judicial wisdom, sobriety, discretion, and pru-Judicial wisdom, sobriety, discretion, and prudence, are especially needed in cases where Federal acts are supposed to conflict, or do conflict, with State rights. In these, moderation and conciliation Rev. E. A. Stockman of Cummington, an eloquent of points in dispute; while irritating epithets and and successful worker for freedom truth and right, random insults can only tend to inflame jealousies addressed our citizens, three evenings of this week,

zen who had made the preliminary affidavit—applying the epithet of 'tuppenny magistrate' to the former, and of 'unprincipled interloper' to the latter, and threatening them both with legal prosecu- 'What has the North to do with Slavery

from the respectful silence it habitually towards the judiciary.

We would, therefore, remind Judge Grier, in the songs, which were received with great fixor.

It is but justice to say that the Universalist solicity and its worthy pastor, deserve special credit of modern times; and that it is particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted, and for kindness and solvential particularly un-for favors cheerfully granted in the favors cheerfully granted favors. towards a magistrate of a sovereign State.

To counteract the impression made by the singu lar ebullition, which is the occasion of our remarks

we are requested to state that Gilbert Burrows. Esq., who issued the writ, is a magistrate highly respected at Wilkesbarre, and Mr. Gildersleeve, who made the preliminary affidavit, a merchant in good standing and a worthy citizen.

# From the New York Tribune.

CUBA.

negroes, who will serve as apprentices for ten years, which they will become freemen.

apprentices will be treated with great severity, during their ten years' service, and as a British plot against the institutions of the United States, because its end is the abolition of slavery in the that the present Executive will not with firmness of crime, but not legally momentous, the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know, that, Tribune. with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity, in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life,

liberty and property, on the preservation of both.'
This is rather too silly even for the organ of this Administration. We should like to see a dispatch from the State Department, instructing Mr. Soule to put on his new velvet embroidered coat, or Mr lannan to go in his plain black one, to thr Buchman to go in his plain black one, to threaten the governments to which they are respectively accredited with war, for agreeing to abolish slavery in Cuba at the end of half a century. And what a presty figure would be cut in history by Franklin Pierce's name at the tail of a message, asking Congress to authorize hostilities against those powers, for undertaking that at a future day human beings should cease to be bought and sold as brutes on a island belonging to one of them!

island belonging to one of them!

Spain owns Cuba, and has as perfect a right to abolish Slavery there as the State of Kentacky has to do the same within its territory. And the United States can as little interfere to provent such a step. and would be as deeply disgraced by even protest-ing against it, as by doing the same in case Kentucky should become wise enough to remove from herself the accursed institution. The only reason in the world for such a protest in the case of Spain, and the only ground for the balderdash of *The Union*, is that the emancipation of the blacks of Cuba

ank and walked along; nobody following him; rent slowly along the canal, and I lost sight of im.

Charles Gegenheimer, Jacob G. Fleischman, tames W. Laird, James Russell, J. F. Orton, John parks, and Jacob R. Flock, all citizens of the place, who witnessed the affair, testify essentially to the same facts—some of them adding that the officers threatened to shoot anybody who would take the part of this poor, hunted fugitive. They all testify, also, to the exemplary character of the man, and his uniform peaceable deportment.

Gurnish no aid to those of Louisiana or Florida. But emancipation in an adjoining State would open new causes for discontent among them, and furnish new facilities for running away. But who would take of making war with South Carolna if her Legislature should see fit to vote to be all her slaves twenty or fifty years hence? What nonsense, then, to talk about presevering our constitutional rights, and repelling interference in our domestic concerns, all of course at the expense of war, because Spain performs the same act of sovereignty in one of her colonies?

### From the Pennsylvania Freemar. RETURN OF FRIENDS.

We are sure that our readers will shere with us the pleasure with which we announce the return of our devoted co-laborers, J. M. McKin and Sarah the facts with Judge G.'s language, and adds:

'Here is language and spirit unbecoming a Judge of the United States Court. He occupies his position for the purpose of examining into facts, and deciding upon them, under the law, whether the prosecutor or defendant in a suit is right or wrong, and it ill becomes such an officer to lower the dignity of his office, by indulging in imputations on the motives of those who choose to test the validity of certain actions, on the part of certain officers of the law. Applying the term of 'Tuppenny Magistrate' against an Alderman or Squire, and that of 'interloper' against a citizen, who may go before a magistrate and swear that he believes unnecessary and barbarous actions attended the course of certain officers, show more temper

the course of certain officers, show more temper than good sense, particularly when we consider that if these persons acted within the authority of law, they are entitled to as much respect and consideration as Judge Grier himself, if they do not get as good pay for their services. sideration as Judge Grier himself, if they do not get as good pay for their services.

We have no idea that the charge preferred against these officers can be sustained, as the sympathies of all the laws, relative to runaways, is in favor of the slaveholder. If a hundred slaves are actually killed in their efforts to resist capture, it is not likely the United States officers would be accountable therefor. If a slave chooses to be killed rather than be carried back to slavery, we see no hope for the poor fellow, or punishment for the U. S. officers. The slave is a living 'thing,' and winning new support from the indifferent. Miss Pagh, during her longer visit, has been no less departs of the same good west, though in a mercial to the same good west, though in a mercial to the same good west, though in a mercial carried back to the same good west, though in a mercial carried back to the same good west, though in a mercial to the same good west, though in a mercial carried back to the same good west, though in a mercial carried back to the same good west, though in a mercial devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly to the carried devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had peculiarly the first devotion and fidelity to it, had devoted and the same recessor, in mparting fuller intended to the same are not surprised, at the assurances of his success, in imparting fuller intended to the same are not surprised, at the assurances of his success, in imparting ful winning new support from the indifferent. Miss Pugh, during her longer visit, has been no less de-voted to the same good work, though in a more private way, and with results equally cheering.

> Among the passengers who arrived in the Almong the passengers woo arrived in the Atlantic was James Miller McKim, Esq., the well-known Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. McKim, we understand, went out in May last, mainly for purposes connected with his own health and recreation, but he has devoted a large portion of his time abroad to the disception of coveret view, in respect to American semination of correct views in respect to American Slavery and the efforts which are being made to abolish it. He spent most of his time in Great Britain, and besides many opportunities for private and social intercourse with leading friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, he held public meetings in London, Glasgow. Belfast Cork and other places; and was thus enabled to do much to enlighter and guide to wise ends the public opinion which in that country is so strong against Chattel Slavery. -Tribune.

### From the Greylock Sentinel. CHESHIRE, Sept. 30.

MESSES. EDITORS :-

God be thanked, there are indications of progres freedom-ward in this hunker-ridden town. She has in some measure opened her ears to the voice

already deplorable.

We are led to these remarks by the singular ebullitions of Judge Grier, on the recent hearing arguments were judiciously chosen, eloquently prefit habeas corpus case, from Wilkesbarre.

Now, the only point to be decided by Judge Grier was, whether our State Courts have the right to try attention given, attested the power of the speaker. was, whether our State Courts have the right to try a Federal officer for a crime committed in the execution of civil process, or whether he is amenable to the Federal courts only. Its decision called for no vituperation or sacrifice of Judicial decorum.

The report, published in the city papers, shows that Judge Grier forgot himself so far as to give the most unrestrained abuse of the State officer who issued the writ of arrest and of the city and the recipilinary affairly and the recipilinary affairly and the recipilinary affairly are recognized to the subject discussed, only proved by their horror of agitation, the weakness of their own faith in hunkerism, and sally impoverished themselves besides. Mr. Stockman is no ordinary speaker. When fairly roused, there is in his addresses a officer who issued the preliminary affairly transfer on a power and pathen in expression rarely. When fairly roused, there is in his addresses a truth and sublimity of conception, a felicity of illustration, a power and pathos in expression, rarely

equalled. The first lecture was devoted to the question second to slavery and the political parties, and the when a U. S. Judge so far forgets what is due to his station as to assail a State functionary and a private citizen from the bench, he absolves the press representation of anti-slavery singers from Mr. Stockfrom the respectful silence it habitually observes the press from the respectful silence it habitually observes. man's choir in Cummington increased the interest of the occasion, by singing a variety of appropriate

Heaven prosper and preserve them!

# LYNCH-LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

The letter of a valued correspondent at Santa Cruz, California, exhibits a deplorable state of things in the Golden State. Felonies are of fre-Felonies are of fre quent occurrence; the Law and its ministers are ot respected; and bands of sanguinary despera does make a practice of wresting every suspected criminal from the jailor's custody, giving a brief mock trial, and then hanging him if he be adjudged mock trial, and then hanging him it he be adjudged guilty. And this takes place, not in the mining districts, where swarms of needy and desperate whereby Slavery is to cease in Cuba at the end of fifty years; and as a compensation for this, the former power will, in the meantime, tolerate and favor the introduction into the island of African favor the introduction in the introduction in the introduction in the introduction in the introduction Anglo-Americans, and where the regular administration of justice ought to be at least as easy and This treaty, The Union, speaking, as we we have the right to infer, as the mouth-piece and feeler of authorities will not faithfully do their duty is dis-Gen. Pierce, denounces as inhuman, because the graceful to the utterers; for these officers were elected by their votes, and ought to be at least as good as those who chose them to be Sheriff, Judges, &c. If they are indeed corrupt scoundrels, they should be impeached or constrained to resign; but Island. Against such a consummation, we are told to mangle and butcher persons suspected, indeed. and courage, as becomes 'a helmsman who knows to the victims, a disgrace to the perpetrators. and neither fear nor dishonor.' On this theme, indeed, a burning shame to the State wherein it is suffered the organ-grinder rises into most crotund bombast, to take place. California will be shunned be assuring the universe that 'in view of a crisis so peaceful, sober, law-abiding immigrants, if suc utrages be not sternly repressed there .- N. Y

DEATH OF THE SLAVE JERRY. A letter from Mr Edward Wheeler, formerly a resident of this city, but at present residing in Kingston, C. W., informs that Jerry died in Kingston, on Saturday, the 10th inst. career is not stated. Jerry, although a very in the history of our city and the United States Court for the Northern district of New York. Ac cording to the testimony of McReynolds, Jerry was born in Buncombe county, N. C., in 1811, and was the son of a black woman named Ceil. Jerry him-self was a mulatto, or rather a red color, and the nference is that he had a white father. The testimony of McReynolds also shows that no white mar resided near the plantation on which Jerry was born, except the master of Ceil, a man named Wm. Henry, who was probably the father, as well as the owner of Jerry. Indeed, Jerry was known by the name of Wm. Henry while in this city.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

THE UNITED BRETHREN UPON SLAVERY. At their late General Conference, this denomination of Christians gave the following testimony on slavery, in a prospectus adopted for their new inagazine.— Among the doctrines which the magazine will sus

tain is this :
'The immediate abolition of slavery-rejectin that most odious and barbarous notion that a man has a right to hold property in man. The position will be taken, that this is a monster that can never be tamed, a sin which violates every precept of the Bible. It will be our object to show that slavery by which we mean the right to hold property i

circumstances.'
Such action, though but the simplest requirment of Christian fidelity, is still so rare among the Churches of our country, that it merits spe-commendation.

# THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1853.

SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY

FORMATION

American Anti-Slavery Society! It is almost twenty years since the AMERICAN ANTI-

SLAVERY SOCIETY was organized by a Convention held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia. How eventful is the history of the Society and of our country during this period! The Society, faithful in a good years, than the greater attention paid to American Sladegree to the great principles on which, as upon the very by the Quarterly Reviews. We do not allude Everlasting Rock, it was so wisely founded, has gone merely to the welcome given to 'Uncle Tom,' and the forward steadily and fearlessly in its work of exposing generous criticism of Mrs. Stowe, but rather to the full the sinfulness of slavery, and its dire effects upon the and able articles on Slavery itself, and on the Anti-Slapecuniary prosperity, the political relations, and the moral character of the Nation, and demanding, as the right of the slave and the duty of the master, Immedithese preachers have the world for their audience. They ate and Unconditional Emancipation. Happy would it have been for our country, and O, how happy for those they circulate in any class more especially, it is among who now pine in bondage! if the voice thus lifted up in the name of Justice and Liberty had been heeded No taboo can shut these visitors out, that will not make and obeyed. But, alas! the American People, like the South at once barbarous and ridiculous. She might Pharaoh of old, hardened their hearts, refusing to obey as well try to shut out the sunlight, as to exclude from the mandate of Jehovah, and practically demanding, her borders the Literature of the world. And if she 'Who is the Lord, that we should obey his voice, to let could succeed in such an effort, still, obliged, as she is, our bondmen go? We know not the Lord, neither will to import all her school-masters, the prohibition would we let our bondmen go.' The area of Slavery has been amount to nothing, as the disease of Liberty must thus immensely increased by iniquitous legislation and at the come in at second hand. expense of a bloody and atrocious war; the number of The National Anti-Slavery Standard lately repubslaves has augmented from two and a half to nearly lished a valuable article on American Slavery from four millions; and the Slave Power exults in the enactment of a new statute for the recovery of fugitive well versed in Anti-Slavery Literature. It was full of bondmen—a statute worthy of the spirit of Caligula and Draco, and disgraceful alike to our professions of Republicanism, Civilization and Christianity. Each for January, 1853, contains an article not so much on advancing step in the progress of the Society has re- Slavery as on the Anti-Slavery movement-remarkable vealed a still 'lower deep' of national corruption and for its clear insight into American affairs, and its sagaprofligacy, until both Church and State are shown to be cious estimate of our probable future. It is understood utterly defiled by the dark spirit of Slavery, and the too, to be from the pen of Mr. W. E. Forsten, the Constitution so contaminated as to leave no alternative nephew of Sir Thomas Fowern Buxron; and is by far to the friends of freedom but to repudiate its obligations the ablest that has ever appeared on the other side the

we see in these developments a sure sign of progress, with the 'whole lay' of the Anti-Slavery land, and an and a pledge of final success. We have compelled Sla-American reader only marvels how a foreigner ever very to exhibit itself in its true character before man- made himself so familiar with the practical working of kind ; we have succeeded in fixing upon its hideous fea- our Government and the inner life of our parties. It tures the steady gaze of the whole civilized world; we shows not only close study of our institutions in theohave formed a nucleus around which is gathering, sure- ry, like DeTocqueville, but a thorough acquaintance ly if not as rapidly as we could wish, a MORAL POWER with all the wires and passages behind the scenes of which will ere long prove itself too mighty to be success- daily life. fully resisted. We now know, as we did not at first, the height and depth, the length and breadth of the evil materials must have been gathered, with much labor, which we are struggling to overthrow, and this knowl- from the newspaper press, transient pamphlets and edge is an important preparation for the work that re- floating notices of our social and political life. Full mains to be done. Profiting by the experience of the justice is done to the Anti-Slavery party. Without enpast, and having a never-failing source of encourage- dorsing them or all their views, the writer shows none ment in the consciousness that our cause is just, and of that sickly and mawkish charity which possesse that God and Truth are on our side, we must go for-some foreign writers, and leads them to presume that ward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by because the abolitionists, being men, must have faults,

inhabitants thereof.

By order of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Cor. Secretaries. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Secretary. Papers friendly to the Society are requested to

# LAMENTABLE BIGOTRY.

narrow, sectarian work of decrying every anti-slavery an ally to the Anti-Slavery field, and are glad the Cause will not assent to the plenary inspiration of the Bible, WILBERFORCE left its leadership to Buxtox. and warning all evangelical believers to separate from the company of such heretics ;-in other words, to sink their anti-slavery when it comes in contact with their sectarianism. It would have all the Christians of Ohio to divert each his own little stream from the mighty and swelling tide of anti-slavery sentiment, which, without reference to party or sect, is sweeping away the Infernal System of American Slavery, with all its Bulwarks ; and it would persuade them to flow into the slender current which turns the wheels of the so-called Christian Press, and perchance, also, of the American Missionary Society, (that anti-slavery (!) body,) with its rulers limiting membership to evangelical believers! We advise the Christian Press to study the genius of the religion it professes to teach more intimately, and to endeavor to more cordially enter into its broad and comprehensive spirit; or else to wholly abandon such a cause as Anti-Slavery is, whose very nature is hostile to all bondage, which never can be made to draw in sectarian traces, which will not be yoked up to the car of bigotry, and which is doing ten thousand times more than the said Christian Press, and all its affiliated religious journals, [most unhappily so called,] to awaken a spirit of fraternal regard and compassion for the slave, and to inculcate Christ's sublime doctrines that we have all one Father, that one God hath created us, of the credit. But, making all these allowances, we and that all mankind are brethren, one of another. Pitiable is it to see a journal, which takes upon itself the Christian name, striving to introduce jealousy, suspicion and hostility amongst those who are now toiling side by side for the slave's deliverance, and exhibiting a spirit of narrow and malignant enmity which reminds us rather of the names of Annas and Caiaphas than of of the marriage of our generous and devoted friend, Jesus and Paul. We can tell the Press that that narrow and sour spirit is doing more to make infidels and introduce infidelity, than all the books which Thomas Paine and his disciples have ever written.

Usually, when the abolitionists are charged with infidelity, it is apparent that the motive which prompts the charge is a desire to hide the infidelity of him who makes it. All infidelity is barren, no matter where, in whom, or under what disguise it appears. We believe this to be the reason why the so-called American Church is so cold and lifeless, so proud, and luxurious, and worldly. It has no living faith in God, and in the great vital principles of the Gospel of Christ. It fears men, not God. It succumbs to the will of the profligate and selfish; it allies itself to worldly-mindedness and wealth; it sneers at the prayers of the lowly, and at the efforts of the humble and despised to lift up themselves. It feeds itself upon the wrongs and sufferings of the poor, and substitutes outward show and noise for inward life and power. It is sheer folly and fatuity for the Press, Nichol, of Glasgow: Mr. and Mrs. William Backbouse, Usually, when the abolitionists are charged with infiand substitutes outward show and noise for inward life and power. It is sheer folly and fatuity for the Press, or any of its brethren, to try to prove that the most active, fearless, hopeful and self-denying philanthropists of the age are infidels! Men will ask, What is this infidelity, which is thus doing the work of the Lord? Surely, they will say, this thing which its foes brand as infidel, is inwardly full of a faith and trust which puts to shame the loud-sounding professions of these Pharises at the corners of the streets, who assume that they are the only Christians. Sometime ago, the N. Y. Evangelist said that infidels had got ahead of the

Church in morals and the practical work of Christian ity! Mark the strange admission, and the confusion of ideas in the writer's mind! Commend us, we say, to just this infidelity;—which does Christ's work, though its enemies (and his) scowl at and revile it. The corrupt tree is known by its corrupt fruit. The good fruit gives us confidence in the worth and goodness of the tree. Wherever we find any good thing, any true fruit of Christianity, there we know the germ and life of Christianity must exist. Wherever we see a beautiful and fruitful growth, there we know will be found a good and fertile soil .- M.

### ENGLISH ANTI-SLAVERY. THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

or renounce their allegiance to God.

But notwithstanding these developments of national duced the Anti-Slavery cause to the readers of the profligacy, we are far from being discouraged. Indeed, Westminster. The writer shows a perfect acquaintance

every danger that may be est our path.

In accordance with the vote of the Society at its last is alleged against them. One writer thus takes one Annual Meeting, we hereby invite the members and friends to assemble in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 3d, 4th vented against the foes it most fears. Mr. Forster unand 5th, to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of its derstands the philosophy of all reform too well to go to Formation. The meeting will open on the first day opponents for a character of radicals. He rather argues above named, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope to see a the vigor and good sense of the abolitionists from the representation of friends of the cause from every free very hate they earn from a wicked and insolent ene-State, and that, by the presence and labors of many my. He uses the misrepresentations of the pro-slavery eloquent champions of freedom, the meeting may be world only as means to discover the real state of the instrumental in strengthening the Anti-Slavery Senti- feelings of that class, and as tests of the fidelity of the ment of the country, and hasten the day when Liberty Anti-Slavery Party. Very few Americans could have shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the drawn so accurate a map of the reform land. Very few Americans could have analyzed parties as sagaciously and as correctly as he has done. His article is a valuable contribution to the history of reform movements under democratic institutions; and the abolitionists are much his debtors for so fair an introduction to the British public and to the world.

The same gentleman has contributed to the April number of the Westminster, an article on JAMAICA and the working of Freedom there, which we commend to our readers for the accuracy and fulness of its information, and the truly wise and philosophical method The Cincinnati Christian Press is still pursuing its of dealing with a vexed question. We welcome so able man and woman, whose religious creed does not square seems likely to be served by this family of Abolitionists with its own. It is charging infidelity upon all who as faithfully in this generation as in the last, when

### THE DARLINGTON MECHANICS' INSTI-TUTE.

We note with interest every instance of the more just recognition of woman. The world moves much faster than most people imagine, and some parts of it are much more advanced in opinion and civilization than 'home-keeping youths,' who, Shakspeare says, 'have ever homely wits,' can believe. Mrs. Chisholm's lectures on Penal Legislation have been delivered in England under the very highest sanction, and with cordial encouragement and applause from all classes and the whole press. Such a fact, taken in connection with the abuse heaped on women speakers here, shows two things : first, that the old world is not half so prudish as the new; and secondly, how much more favorably a novel step is viewed when taken in a popular cause,

than when ventured on by a hated party. Perhaps ELIZABETH PEASE was chosen to lay the cor per-stone of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE at Darlington partly as being the principal donor to the Fund, and partly from respect to the widely-extended and wealthy family she represents. The Quaker influence, also, which has done so much to enfranchise woman, and are gratified still in believing that 'the world moves, and that, all the world over, soon women will be allowstones they are invited to lay.

The paper from which we take the following account

should have reached us before that which brought news Thursday, May 12th, that the ceremony of founding this popular Institute took place.

The Members of the Institution having long felt the

lington.

After waiting a short time, in preparing for opera-

'This Building, erected, by voluntary contribution, r the purpose of the Darlington Mechanica' Institution stabilished in 1840) is vested in the following Trustee, smely:—Thomas Watson, Joseph Whitwell Pease, and Pease, Hugh Dunn, Robert Teasdale, Elward also Elgee, John Church Backhouse, Ralph Mountferd; illiam Mossom, Andrew Gommon, and Middleto reathead; the right being granted to the following nathemen, on behalf of the Darlington Temperance so ety, to the free use of the Lecture-room on two costs at vive days and nights in every week, in perpetuit amely: —William Backhouse, John Beaumont Pease; illiam Thompson, Francis Lawrence Kipling, Judarris, Alexander Fothergill and Harrison Penner.

'The foundation stone was laid by Miss Elizak

arris, Alexander Fothergill and Harrison Penney.

'The foundation stone was laid by Miss Elizabeth asse, of Feethams, the principal donor, on Thursday, et 12th day of May, A.D. 1853, and in the 16th year of the Reign of Queen Victoris.

Mr. Sparkes, the architect of the building, then prented to Miss Pease a silver trowel, which that lady ed in spreading the mortar, after which the stone was wered to its place; when the architect presented the overland with a mahogany mallet, with which also twee lady with a mahogany mallet, with which also twee the stone a few gentle taps, and the ceremony was ampleted, amidst three hearty cheers, the band writing p. 'There's a good time coming.'

The trowel, furnished by Mr. Harrison, silvesmith, as an excellent piece of workmanship. It was handed y the President to Miss Pease; and bore the following scription:—'Presented to Miss Elizabeth Peach of eethams, on the occasion of her laying the foundation one of the Darlington Mechanics' Institution, 12th [12th]

THE Source. At six o'clock, about 500 person THE SOMEE. At SIX O'CIOCK, about 500 persons at own to tea, in the Central Hall, which, with its commitants, was of the most excellent description. A and 'discoursed sweet music' during the repast. The all was decorated with fages; and when filled, presented annearance.

all was decorated with hags; and when filled, pre-ented an animated appearance.

At 7 o'clock, the chair was taken by Henry Peac, sq., the President of the institution, who, with the peakers, was accompanied on the platform by the numittee. A number of ladies graced the platform by neir presence.

The Chairman opened the meeting by proceeding.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by proceeding to and letters applogising for absence from the Duke of leveland, Earl of Durham, Earl of Carlisle, Led R. ane, M.P., Jas. Farrer, Esq., M.P., Lord Goderic, I.P., R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., R. Cobden, Esq., I.P., and John Bright, Esq., M.P. Letters had also een received from G. J. Scurfield, Esq., Geo. Crawlay, isq., Gateshend, and Mr. Harris, Newsaste. \* \* Mr. R. MOUNTFORD proposed a vote of thanks to the adies, to whom he said they were indebted in consection with the proceedings of this day, to an unpression with the proceedings of this day, to an unpression with the proceedings of this day, to an unpression with the proceedings of this day, to an unpression with the proceedings of this day, to an unpression with the proceedings of this day, to an unpression with the proceedings of this day, to an unpression with the proceedings of the foundation stee, and another lady had laid upon it a stone of not make as importance. They also looked to the ladies for portion and the proceedings of the such a favorable position as that which the gentlems from Manchester had spoken of with respect to the hattitution there; having commenced this bailding with

from Manchester had spoken of with respect to the la-stitution there; having commenced this building with only about half the amount subscribed which it would cost. He had heard a bazaar mentioned as being a source from which they might derive considerable aid to carry out which they must look to the ladies of the town, who they felt would not disappoint them, but would bring their ingenuity, skill, and the labor of their hands to assist in carrying out that movement (Chears.)

(Cheers.)
Mr. H. Dunn, in seconding the vote of thanks, m marked that one of the stones spoken of weighed £400, and the other £300, which all would agree were of a very substantial nature indeed. (Cheers.)

## OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall in Pembroke, on Sunday, Oct. 16, day and evening. The chair was occupied by the Pres BOURNE SPOONER. The Secretary being absent, SARUE DYER was appointed Secretary pro tem., and Gro. J. PETERSON, Finance Committee. After some very appropriate remarks by the President,

N. H. WHITING addressed the meeting on the will tious developments of the age. He contrasted the reigion of to-day with the religion taught by Jesus of Nazareth, eighteen hundred years ago, declaring that the present religion needed renovating-that something should take its place, such as man's peeds require. W want a religion that will save man-that will save our ountry. He believed anti-slavery was this new religion, and would meet these wants, dispel the vices of the times, liberate the captive, and make the world happier and better. Mr. W. alluded to the iniquitous Fu gitive Slave Law, and to some of the late decisions of the courts against the free colored man, and closed by expressing a belief that there were signs of renovation-a new birth in the moral world; that, for the present, pulpit and politics were against us, but w hould have faith in the great principles taught by Jesus, knowing that truth will ultimately prevail; that to be 'one with God is a majority everywhere.'

Mr. G. B. STEBBINS next spoke, in his usually happy and expressive manner, contrasting the religion of the old Puritans with the present religious sects, whose mis ion is a 'mission of silence,' or opposition to our caus We came here, (said Mr. S.,) not as a sect, to build up sectarianism, but to do a practical work-to stir u each other's minds by way of remembrance-to liberate the slave-to do good to our own souls; for whatever Whatever makes our pathway in this life clearer, makes the next more clear. The best preparation for a future life is to be true to God, and to do our duty to our fillow-man now.

Mr. JOSHUA PERRY thought the abolitionists ha abandoned moral principle, inasmuch as many of them were advocates of the 'Maine Liquor Law,' which it founded on the principle of force, or the right of man to exercise authority over man; which he believed to be wrong. He thought this a departure from true abelition principles, to which abolitionists should turn their attention. When we begin to compromise, we know not where we stand, or where we shall be carried.

Messra. WHITING, FORD and STEBBINS each brief defended the integrity of the abolitionists, and the American A. S. Society, reminding Mr. P., that however widely we may differ on the rightfulness or wrongful ness of governmental force, no other test is required a belief in the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of its immediate abandonment, a free platform, as a willingness to unite our energies in the common cause After a collection had been taken to defray the etsenses of the meeting, an adjournment was made to the

wening session, the time of which was principally occupied by Mr. Stebbixs.

We cannot close this hasty sketch without calling the control of the smallness.

attention of the friends of the Society to the smallness the numbers who asually attend our quarterly need ings. Do our friends really forget that sectarianism as bitter and relentless now as of olden time?—that Pilate and Herod, Church and State, are still in league against us and our cause?-that we still need the counsel, cooperation and means for carrying on this great work? In the future, then, let us make some st crifice, if necessary, to swell our county meetings, and thereby awaken a greater interest, and help onward the S. DYER, Sec'y pro tem. good time coming.'

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of the leading journals of London

The Morning Advertiser has, by its championship of Turkey, suddenly got access to a more elevate class of readers; it is now seen not only in pull-houses, but likewise in drawing-rooms, and its tel-graphic desputches have several times been more ar-rect than those of the Times.

We are the more pleased to see this, inasmuch as its Morning Advertiser has for years taken a very high stand on the American slavery question, calling atte tion to the facts of the case, showing the leading infa-ences in this country, political and ecclesiastical, which sustain slavery, calling upon its countrymen to shottle doors of their churches and houses to every pro-clavery minister, and itself administering carnest and faithful rebuke to the pro-slavery spirit, in whatever gard might appear. Its editorial and other principal articles are written with great ability. The readers of the Liberator, for the last year or two, cannot have failed to notice the high character of the extracts which hat been made from the Morning Advertiser .- x.

A CORRESPONDENT, who sends an account hast cruel treatment of a slave in Coosahatchie, S. C. should be aware that we must have a responsible used before publishing such a statement.

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RETURN OF MR. MCKIM.

We received definite intelligence of Mr. McKin's re We received usualty last week, just too late to refer to it in last week's paper. We unite most cordially with those other journals which have warmly welcomed Mr. McKin to our shores, and are rejoiced to learn that he scome back with health invigorated by travel, and sith spirits elate and hopeful.' Mr. M. has been aband from this country almost six months, the larger part of which time be has spent in England, Scotland part of which time us has spent in England, Scotland and Ireland. The services which he has rendered during his absence to the Anti-Slavery cause are of the ing his absence to taluable kind,—such services as only intelligent, honorable and high-minded man can render, one whose manifest integrity is the voucher for his der, one whose interest in the cause is plainly above all selfishness and party. That such has been the charscter of Mr. M'Kim's labors, we have had repeated assurances from our friends abroad. It is their joint and hearty testimony, that the American Anti-Slavery cause could scarcely have been represented abroad, at this juncture, by a more suitable and efficient person. Mr. McKim has addressed public meetings in London, Gaszow, Belfast, Cork, and perhaps other places. In very many others he has held private interviews, and attended social gatherings of anti-slavery friends, imparting information of the most needed and valuable description concerning the cause in this country, the relations of different parties to it, the attitude of the roligious denominations towards it, and the principal obstacles in its way. He is entitled to, and we are sure he will receive, the heart-felt thanks of all the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in this country, as well as their warm congratulations on his return. Mr. McKim arrived in New York early last week,

and went immediately to his home in Philadelphia .- M.

RETURN OF ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS. We are also most happy to record the arrival home of two ladies, history of the country. evoted and most able friends of our cause, Miss SARAH Proff, of Philadelphia, and Miss Susan Cabor, of this Whether at home or abroad, these friends have been ever rendering, 'in season and out of season,' their labors of love to the cause of the oppressed; and we all know that no cause on earth was ever more indebted than this to the labors of woman; labors which have been incessant, instinctively judicious and effective, invaluable, indispensable. We respectfully welcome these ladies home, and thank them, in the name of all abolitionists and of all the oppressed, for the emment services they have rendered to the cause during their sojourn abroad. We feel stronger, in the reflection that all these friends are refinited to our ranks .- M.

The Refuge of Oppression will again be found, this week, very instructive. The article from the Britis Banner well deserves to lead off. It was doubtless written by Rev. Dr. Campbell, the editor-a man who has labored assiduously for years to ruin Mr. Garrison's reputation in England, and who hates the American -Slavery Society with a cordial hatred. The illsoncerled satisfaction with which he records Frederick Douglass's warfare upon his early and steadfast friends, is little short of fiendish. Dr. Campbell is the man who, a few years ago, pronounced the American churches be 'steeped in guilt,' on account of their complicity with slaveholders. Now, he pretends to think that all the genuine anti-slavery influence in this country is to come forth from those churches.

Then there is the production of another Reverend-John Chambers, of Philadelphia. How long the clerical order can stand up with such men as these, and hold them up, too, is a question of some painful interest. As Mr. Chambers denies assertions concerning himself which Mr. Channing had made, we should have felt bound to give his denial an honorable place in our columns. But his letter is couched in such terms of insult, both towards Mr. Channing and Miss Brown, and its whole character is so marked by a low slang, that to alternative was left us but to place it. in company with others, whose aim and tendency are to perpetuate injustice and wrong.

Another article of Philadelphia origin completes the late Wilkesbarre case. Such doctrines and such a spirit, emanating from the Judiciary of the United States, cannot fail to have a decided and permanent ef- plentiful home. feet upon the mind of the community, and ultimately

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM, a Monthly Journal for Girls and

tractive little paper. From a slight inspection of its stents, we think that it will make a multitude of friends, who will be well repaid for the acquaintance they shall form with it. It is to be published monthly, at the very low price of fifty cents a year for a single copy ; ten copies for \$4.00.

Memoir of Adia Augustus Ballou: Written and Compiled by his Father.

We have looked through this little volume with an unusual interest. There was something almost fascinating in the face and form of its youthful subject, ing his life-time, which seems to have communicated itself to the memoir. No man, or woman, or young person, can read the book without benefit. It is one of the most simple, unaffected and useful biographies of a young person we have ever seen. We hope that all our eaders, who can spare the small price of the volume, (fifty cents,) will obtain and read it. The extract on our fourth page indicates the character of the book .- M. LIFE SCENES, SKETCHED IN LIGHT AND SHADOW FROM

THE WORLD AROUND US. By Francis A. Durivage. This volume contains a selection from Mr. D.'s tributions to various periodical works. They seem to be of a very readable character. The book is handsomely printed by B. B. Mussey & Co., and illustrated with several well executed engravings.

POLYMNIA: A Collection of Original Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants and Sentences, including a choice selection of Hymns in different metres in three parts, calculated for Congregations and Sunday Schools; Also, a Sketch of a New Method in the Art of Singing, for Organists and Singing Teachers in general. aposed by Charles F. Heuberer. Boston: B. B. Mussey & Co., and John P. Jewett & Co. Cleveland, Ohio : Jewett, Proctor & Worthington. 1854.

The title of this work sufficiently indicates its purpose and character. It only remains for us to say, that Mr. Heuberer has produced a work well worthy the attention of those interested in the particular department of musical science to which it is devoted.

[From the (Worcester) Massachusetts Spy.] The Managers of the LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, which was held last month in Brinley Hall, tender their thanks to all the good friends who manifested their sympathy for the slave by sending contributions thereto. The contributions from neighboring towns were welcome additions to our store, and we give thanks to the friends in Leicester, Lancaster, and Upton, who kindly remembered us. We have placed three hundred and fifty dollars, of the proceeds of the Fair, in the hands of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and we feel encouraged to continue our labors, trusting to find many helping hands to aid in our

NOTICE -Our friends who are owing pledges rade to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at the last annual meeting, or previously, are requested to pay the same to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience

WANTED-Any persons having a copy of our paper of last week, Oct. 21st, to spare, will greatly obligaoblige us by sending it to this office.

GION IN INDIANA. WINCHESTER, (Ind.) 20th Oct., 1853.

DEAR FRIEND OCINCY: My last letter promised another, on the subjects of Government, Education and Religion, here in Indiana. raise funds. There has recently been a revision of the Constitution of this State, and the fifth section of the second article reads thus :--

Sec. 5. No Negro or Mulatto shall have the right of

The following is the thirteenth article of the Consti-

\*Sec. 1. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into or settle in the State, after the adoption of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. All contracts made with any Negro or Mulatto, coming into the State contrary to the provision of the foregoing section, shall be void; and all persons who shall employ such Negro or Mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars.'

PARKER PILISBULY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER PROM WILLIAM H. FISH.

Last evening, Sunday, Oct. 9, I went, as an Agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, to Franklin, a place distinguished principally for being the long residence of the late eminent and widely known Dr. Emmons, who seem-dollars.'

fact, that when it was submitted for ratification, every all of which he once seemed to claim as by divine right, county in the State but one sustained all its ungodly While he lived, simple reverence for him prevented decrees; and in that one, there was a majority of but thirteen votes against it. That was this county of Randolph, where I am now writing—named, I believe, in honor of John Randolph. I hope he will be its patron House, and this is thought to be quite an advance step and protecting saint—for he died the most penitent toward the 'good time coming.' This by the way, slaveholder, by far, that we have any account of in the

There have been some singular proceedings under ment of deponent. There have been some singular proceedings under this proscription. One minister has been arrested for Orthodox minister,—Rev. Samuel Hunt, successor of employing a colored brother of the craft to preach for Dr. Emmons,—and the Methodist minister, whose The action has not yet been tried. Christ should him The action has not yet been tried. Christ should have made an exception in favor of the creatures of Inabolitionists will, of course, think quite an act of lib-

gospel to every creature.' may have the fewest possible reasons to remain in the
State, and because they are deemed too degraded and
both of the wickedness of the State and the Church. State, and because they are deemed too degraded and ignorant to participate in governmental matters. As for this latter reason, it may be proper to say, that in one county, at least, of all the men and women, I was told, only one seventh part can write their own names. But in that very county, scarcely one voice was given in favor of allowing the colored people the right to vote.

Six was count of seven not able to distinguish lines of voting, on account of their ignorance !

This leads me to say a word on the subject of Education. Heretofore, it has been at the very lowest ebb. The people, most of them, especially in the Southern portion of the State, came from the slave States, where learning is in some localities so proscribed, that members of Congress have boasted that there was not a single newspaper in the district they represented !

In some parts of the State, school-houses are, or have of them were so badly built, and had so bad teachers, that it was well there were no more of them. The other day, we were at a place where, a few years ago, an aspirant for the honors of the ferule advertised his school, of the Boston journals. and stated his terms thus: 'Tudition, three dolls.' The rest of his bill was spelled to match. In every ological School at Cambridge, and was for many years a

not read. We deplore their sad misfortune. Ex-Governor Slade of Vermont, and Miss Catharine E. Beecher, have furnished, by their enterprise for this object, a good many teachers for this State. But they whose characters and positions ought to give dignity and were not careful to preclude matrimony in the conditions; and so a great many are soon found in very difrefage of this week, viz., Judge Grier's charge in the ferent relations from that of teaching district schools. Missionary enterprise has its allurements; but so, too, intelligent, it is expected that this will be a meeting of has marriage, with the prospect of a permanent and no ordinary interest.

fet upon the mind of the community, and ultimately change the whole basis and tenure of the judicial office.—M. changes for the better are already taking place. There are good and noble men here, who will not be dissuaded call together a multitude of listeners. vital subject.

Boys. Edited by Grace Greenwood, and published at represented on the sheet let down from heaven in the be expected to give one or more. vision of St. Peter. There is great abundance of it; and as to its ministers, their name is Legion. In 1850, many others, publicly announce themselves as unwa We have received the first number of this neat and as to its ministers, their name is beginn. In the Methodists alone had eight hundred of them, all harvering believers, after prolonged and careful investigation, we must know there is something there besides fastrongest support, oftentimes, in the strongest Methodist naticism and delusion. districts. This county of Randolph, the only one in the State which rejected the thirteenth article, as I have copied it, is known, in all the region round, as 'The Infidel County'; so we were often assured. There is a written constitution somewhere, which declares that 'God is no respecter of persons'; and in another article, that 'God hath made of one blood all the nations.' Whether these Methodists ever read that instrument is doubtful; or if they have, they probably deem it too antiquated for present use. And so they have repealed and superseded it by the new Constitution of Indiana, which is more in accordance with the present advanced and refined state of civil and religious society. And thus they have corrected the taste of the Almighty in this matter of complexion; a favor for which he will forever hereafter be duly grateful.

No religion flourishes like Methodists. Whether this work in a profitably em-State which rejected the thirteenth article, as I have NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLever hereafter be duly grateful.

No religion flourishes like Methodism. Whether this who are educated are successfully and profitably em No religion flourishes like Methodism. Whether this shall be true when Education comes to be more general and thorough, is more than doubtful. Many of its ministers, I am sure, owe the reputation they have entirely to the scarcity of schoolmasters. Still, there are some talented and even pretty true-hearted men. At the for the medical profession. Are there not other parents several, who only needed better comment to be a good whose daughters might possess this useful knowledge. several, who only needed better company to be a good deal better men. One of them declared his denomination pro-slavery to the extent of having seventy thousand members directly implicated in the guilt and crime of helding slaves, and have the extent of the seventy thousand members directly implicated in the guilt and crime of helding slaves, and have the extent of the seventy thousand members directly implicated in the guilt and crime of helding slaves, and have the extent of the seventy thousand members directly implicated in the guilt and crime of helding slaves, and have the ended and the seventy model of the seventy thousand the seventy thousand members directly implicated in the guilt and crime of helding slaves. of holding slaves; and he said further, that 'the Meth- The readers of THE LIBERATOR will be glad to odist Church was a hundred years behind the age, on hear that we have good tidings of Mr. Garrison. His this all-important question.'

this all-important question.

The Conference passed a series of anti-slavery resolutions. But among the most honored names present were those of Dr. Durbin and Rev. Henry Slicer; the Northern Ohio. former of whom has exultingly declared the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences as pro-slavery as the 'Punch,' for October 1, has the following, for the phia and Baltimore Conferences as pro-slavery as the churches and ministry South; and he gloried, apparently, in it; and the latter, the known and firm friend of Hope H. Slatter and other slave-traders, and the author of the sentiment, while Chaplain in Congress, that, in the Mexican war, "The man who fought the hardest, where the blows fell the thickest, and prayed sincerely to the God of battles, that man was the best soldier and the best Christiun'! Both these men took the most active part in the Conference. As for Slicer, he was allowed to preach on Sunday evening, and take a col-

one has collected their bulls for the Bugle, no agent ever THANESGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS, Nov. 21.

GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND RELI- visiting them; and some accounts run as high as eight or ten dollars. These they pay, mostly, when asked; but they have little left for donations. Then our new converts and inquirers we urge to take the Bugle, and as that is now a pre-payment paper, we cannot possibly

After all, we have done a good work. We have cheer ed and encouraged old friends, and made some new ones. We have left a goodly number of subscribers for the Bugle, in every place where we have labored. We have softened and subdued much prejudice, and many who came to scoff, have returned home wiser and better men, The class thus proscribed embraces many of the most sometimes even inviting us to accompany them. I never had a harder campaign; and yet it will be ever remembed. bered with pleasure and satisfaction.

Yours most truly, PARKER PILLSBURY.

The remainder of the article provides for further legislative proceedings on this subject; and it also declares all the revenue derived from fines collected under it, shall be devoted to the purposes of Colonization.

So much for the Constitution. The character of the people may be inferred from it, and from the additional fact, that when it was submitted for ratification, every

diana, when he commissioned his disciples to 'preach the erality, so many ministers refuse to do even thus much gospel to every creature.'

The reasons for depriving the colored population of the right of suffrage, are negro-hatred, and that they to hear with candor and interest, though I spoke 'with-

Six men out of seven not able to distinguish lines of writing from squirrel tracks on the snow; and those same men depriving hundreds of colored men from subscriber to THE LIBERATOR, but hope to do so at some future time. I purpose going there again in the cause was \$3 75.

Thine, for truth and right, WM. H. FISH.

### LECTURE ON SPIRITUALISM. MR. GARRISON :

At the request of many respectable citizens of Boston been, at fearful distances from each other; and many ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq., of Roxbury, will lecture on Spiritualism, at the Melodeon, on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 7 o'clock, P. M. He will repeat the lecture lately given at Roxbury, and afterwards favorably noticed by some

Mr. PUTNAM is a graduate of the University and Themeeting we hold, we find men or women who decline clergyman of the Unitarian denomination. He is said subscribing for the Bugle, on the ground that they canmind, and has long and carefully investigated the subject of which he speaks. Among the names of those importance to the proceeding, and it being no longer a concealable fact that spiritualism has now silenced satire, and commands the respectful attention of the

It is understood that no admission-fee or contribution A new school law has just been enacted, and great will be asked, which fact, with the character of the

from their resolves and determinations, on this most It is also understood that this lecture will soon be As to the religion of Indiana, it seems to me well Chase, of Wisconsin, is on his way to this city, and may followed by others from eminent men. Judge Warren

When such men as Edmonds, Dexter, Tallmadge, and

health has continued perfectly good, and he seems to

EXTREME SENSITIVENESS. On Tuesday evening, a slot take a collection to build a Methodist meeting-house in Washington, a delegate from Maine, to whom the time had been assigned, relinquishing his claim for that purpose. Anti-slavery resolutions from such bodies can have very little effect; they but make plainer their depravity.

By this time, it is hardly needful to say this is a hard field for our operations. I never so sank under the pressure before. We are now leaving this State, and not as soon, either, as my health has demanded it. But we came here at great expense, and as we can collect no funds at all, we did not like to abandon the field too hastily, and thus wholly lose our journey. We find a few abolitionists of the truest mould; but they have toiled alone. They have done an immense business on the underground railroad—twenty-seven fugitives passing through one town, a few weeks ago, in a single train. This work absorbs much time and money. Thus no ope has collected their bills for the Bugle, no agent ever

From the Voice of the Fugitive, Extra-THE FUGITIVE BURNED.

On Sunday night, Oct. 9th, about 12 o'clock, the office of the Voice of the Fugitire, in Windsor, C. W., with all of its contents, was consumed by fire, together with several other apartments occupied by families in an adjoining building.

Mr. Bibb gives his reasons for believing the fire to be the work of an incendiary, and then adds,-

Another important object is to inform our friends who are in our debt for the paper, that we greatly need the money. They must know that if ever we needed our pay for the paper it must be now, in our distress from this fire. We hope that they will not wait to be waited upon by agents, but send in their subscriptions by letter: and not only so, we hope that they will get others to subscribe for the paper and send in their pay, which will greatly aid the cause of humanity; as well as enable us to give them a more interesting paper.

amalgamation of races, Colonization, and similar fallacies—these are the refuges of lies which the abolitionists have swept away, and the issue between them and their opponents is narrowed to the simple question of material success and self-interest. The creed of the pro-slavery party is expressed in two lines,

'That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.'

The blood-cemented prosperity, which should be its

Escape of an alleged Fugitive.—Lewis, the alleged fugitive, was brought before Commissioner Carpenter yesterday, at half-past two, for final decision.

The signs of the times abroad, as well as at home offer tokens of encouragement. In foreign lands, as

## Mutices of Meetings, &c.

| REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the                                       |      |      |
|--|------|------|
| cester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery ety, will lecture as follows:— | S    | ocı- |
| West Brookfield Friday eve'g O   | ct.  | 28.  |
| Warren   |      |      |
| WareTuesday"N  | lov. | 1.   |
| N. Braintree Wednesday "   | 46   | 2.   |
| Barre Thursday. "  | 44   | 3.   |
| PaxtonFriday   | 64   | 4.   |
| LeicesterSunday  | 44   | 6.   |

| G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Ma<br>lavery Society, will lecture as follows:— | ss. Anti- |
|---|-----------|
| Pawtucket, R. I. Sanday Oct.  |           |
| Hebronville Monday eve'g "  | 31.       |
| Raynham Tuesday " Nov.  | 1.        |
| Mansfield Wednesday " "   | 2         |
| N. Attleboro'Thursday "   | 8.        |
| Attleboro' Friday "   | 4.        |
| Valley Falls, R. I. Sunday  |           |
|   | 1. 12. 1  |

NEW BEDFORD .- An anti-slavery meeting will be held at New Bedford on Sunday, Oct 30, which will tion imposes on us. be attended by WENDELL PHILLIPS and C. L. REMOND. Donations of any kin

fall, at 7 o'clock.
Oct. 30th, Rev. Thomas T. Stone, of Bolton.
Nov. 6th, "John T. Sargent, of Boston.
"13th, Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
"20th, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, "

Tickets for course, 374 cents; single admittance, 64 LOUISA LORING, 27 State st., Boston.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y. Salem, Sept. 20, 1853. WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will open in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel, Weymouth Landing, on the evening of Monday, the 24th, and will continue open through Friday, the 28th. A large and beautiful collection of articles will be offered for sale, including Comforters, Stockings, Shirts, children's Aprons and Dresses, and many other useful things.

Admittance on Friday Evening, 50 cents.

Nov. 3d, at Zion Church, West Centre street. An address will be delivered by William C. Nell.

Exercises to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Friends are respectfully invited to be prosent.

ANNA E. GRAY, Secretary.

Rev. L. A. Grimes is Pastor, have, with the liberal aid of many of our citizens in this city and vicinity, together with the untiring perseverance of the Society, raised and paid towards their meeting-house nearly six thousand dollars. They have not been able to finish their

and dollars. They have not been able to finish their house, and have worshipped nearly two years in their vestry. The cost of finishing the house will be about fifteen hundred dollars.

The Ladies of this Society are preparing to hold a FAIR, to assist in finishing said church, the sales to commence on the 21st of November, 1853. Said church is located on Southac street. They will be very thankful to the benevolent citizens of Boston and vicinity for donations may be sent to the house of L. A. GRIMES, the Pastor, No. 18 Grove street.

In behalf of the Sewing Society,

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES, President.
CHARLOTTE KNOWLES, Secretary.
MARTHA THURSTEN, Tragsurer.

1,000 BOOK AGERIS WARLED,
To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1854.

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TED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a first country. To men of 250 to 8100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

OCTAVIA J. GRIMES, President. CHARLOTTE KNOWLES, Secretary. MARTHA THURSTEN, Treasurer. Oct. 10, 1853.

EST N. E. FEMALE, MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The STATE Annual Term will commence November 2d, and continue four months. Professors.—William M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Chemistry; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; John P. Litchfield, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica and General Thurapeuties; Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation Fee, \$20.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary. N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.-The

AND FOR SALE AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNARD SURGERY. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation Fee, \$20.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Boston.

EF LYCEUM SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Prof. W. S. Brown, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully announces that he is now prepared to enter into engagements with Lyceums, for the dolivery of his new Lecture, 'The Romance of Food. This is a chemico-physiological lecture, embracing the food of plants and animals; new and old theories of nutrition analysis of extensively advertised nostrums, &c. &c. illustrated with practical experiments.

Letters addressed to 'Prof. W. S. Brown, Merchant's Exchange Hotel, State street, Boston,' during September and October; or, if later, sent to 'Blackstone, Mass.,' will receive immediate attention.

Boston, Sept. 30.

And for Sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

THE Speech of Wendell Phillips, Esq., delivered at the last annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Price 6 cents. Also, Also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Price 6 cents. Also, also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Price 6 cents. Also, also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Price 6 cents. Also, also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Price 6 cents. Also, also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Price 6 cents. Also, also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in vindication of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Price 6 cents. Also, also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in vin

### TWENTIETH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To be held in Boston, Mass., during Christma Week, 1853.

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BA-ZAAE, in once more addressing their friends and fellowlaborers, for the purpose of entreating a warmer sym-pathy and more effective cooperation in their proposed

The Voice of the Fugitive has been cloven down and partially silenced by the hand of an incendiary, we have some reason to believe: and the loss to us has truly been a great one.

They have destroyed for us in one night more than all we have accumulated by arduous labor and economy during the last three years.

The great question with us now is, not whether we shall suspend the publication of our little sheet or not for the future: for upon this point our mind is fully made up.

bors and efforts, of which we may, properly enough, just now, consider this Bazaar an exponent, accomplished nothing? Only the childishly thoughtless or the wilfully false can venture to reply in the negative.

The hattle has not been won; it has not even been and Canadaian Independent is not dead, though crippled, but just as soon as we can repair the breach a little, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada the, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada the, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada the, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada the, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada the, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada the, we assure our readers that the Fugitives in Canada the field, with its embattled hosts, lies plainly before as Massacre of the masters, slaves contented and happy, amalgamation of races, Colonization, and similar falla-Another important object is to inform our friends who

shame, is coolly adduced, in argument, as ample justi-

Progress of the Underground Railroad. We had a long catalogue of arrivals and receipts from this prospering Company burned, when our press was destroyed as the paper was just ready to go to press.— We regret it very much, for the account was quite interesting in detail. But the cry is, still they come, from all parts of the Southern States.

The subject of emigration of the nominally free people of color from the Northern States, is now fraught with much interest. There have been 74 persons landed on these shores this week, from the State of Indian, with bag and baggage, most of whom had fine horses, wagons and stock; and bring with them the wealth of a pro-slavery State to enrich our adopted country. 'Let all progress of the Underground Railroad. wagons and stock; and oring with them the wealthfof a pro-slavery State to enrich our adopted country. 'Let all marriage, family ties, the Bible, are, in effect, emancipation that will come,—and partake of our free climate and soil freely.'—Voice of the Fugitive, extra. concession lays the axe at the root of so audacious and

penter yesterday, at half-past two, for final decision. Application was made to continue the case, on the ground that new testimony had been discovered of vital interest to the fugitive. This information came by telegraphic dispatch from Judge Spalding, from Columbus. It was also desired to bring the case before the Circuit Court, now sitting at Columbus. While Mr. Carpenter was giving his decision to allow this motion, the negro slipped away from Deputy U. S. Marshal Dryden, through the crowd unnoticed, and escaped. The fact becoming known, created quite a sensation. The marshal started in pursuit—the crowded audience cheering as he left the Court room. Up to a very late hour last night, no intelligence of the whereabouts of Lewis had been aroused which will never, we trust, again slumber. Christendom owes it to the name by which it is called to rally on this question. There has never been so vast a one submitted to its consideration; but, God be thanked, its simplicity is equal to its magnitude, and Monarchist and Republican, Catholic and Protestant, nay, though we have spoken of Christendom, Heathendom itself may see written, as with letters of light, on the heavens, that it is indeed 'a wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man,' and doubly wild and doubly guilty when this phantasy controls the sentiment and shapes the action of a great offer tokens of encouragement. In foreign lands, an controls the sentiment and shapes the action of a great and self-governing nation.

Apart from these and other general causes of encour agement, the Managers of the Bazaar, and those cooperating with them, may find special stimulus to exertion in the fact that the present arrangements of the American Anti-Slavery Society are such as to render an increased success of this undertaking more desirable, we might almost say imperative, than ever before.

'Render, get the "Life of Isaac T. Hopper," read every word of it, and get your neighbor to do the same.'

-New Covenant, Chicago. we might almost say imperative, than ever before.

The Receipts of the Bazaar are devoted to the suste tation of the Parent Society and its organ, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, in the city of New York There, in the very focus of pro-slavery opposition, a banner in behalf of the perishing slave has been raised, and its triumph will be in some measure commensurate with the supplies that this movement may be enabled to furnish The details of the Bazaar are so well understood, that

we feel any particular specifications unnecessary. We cordially invite the assistance of every lover of Freedom, pledging ourselves to all such for a conscientious fulfilment of all the duties that our present posi-

Donations of any kind, either in manufactured arti-LECTURES.—The Tenth Course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be delivered, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

ANNE WARREN WESTON, Weymouth, Mass. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, Essex st., Boston. HELEN E. GARRISON, 8 Dix Place, Boston. MARY MAY, 5 Franklin Place, Boston SARAH RUSSELL MAY, Leicester, Mass.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, care Messrs. Green & Co., Paris, France.

things.

On Thursday Evening, the 27th, there will be speaking at the Hall by Wendell Phillips and others.

The Fair will be closed on Friday Evening with a Social Party, where will be music and dancing.

Admittance to the Fair 124 cents.

Children " 6 cents.

Admittance on Friday Evening 50 cents.

CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, 70 Dover st., Boston. MARY H. JACKSON, 1071 Washington st., Boston CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, 70 Dover st., Boston SARAH S. RUSSELL, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Mass NOTICE.—The United Daughters of Zion will cele- SARAH BLAKE SHAW.

> E. C. VON ARNIM, 18 South st., Boston. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, Harrison Square, Dorche ter, Mass.

ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, 47 Milk st., Boston CIRCULAR.

LYDIA PARKER, Exeter Place, Boston.

The Twelfth Baptist Church of this city, of which MARIA LOWELL, Elmwood, Cambridge, Mass. ABBY FRANCIS, Cambridge, Mass.

# 1,000 Book Agents Wanted,

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 028 1m 181 William Street, New York. GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID!

### HOPPER, The Great, the Good, the Philanthropic!

THE man whose name will never die! whose noble efforts in behalf of suffering humanity will to the end of time be a talismanic charm, stimulating to a noble emulation all who may become familiar with his daily deeds of philanthropy, who have souls capable of stimulation for holy ends.

His sympathizing Biographer has written

A TRUE LIFE.

That the world may see what may be accomplished for good, in fourscore years, by a single earnest, devoted soul. 5000 COPIES WERE SOLD IN 2 WEEKS of this thrilling work, and the second

## 5000 COPIES ARE NOW READY. From the numerous and strong commendations of this work, we select short extracts, as follows:—

A lady of high culture writes thus beautifully :

A lady of high culture writes thus beautifully:

'Yesterday and to-day, I have read through the
"Life of Hopper." What a living witness it is!
Never was life in a book more true to life in the flesh!
That intense vitality which characterized the subject is
stamped upon every page, and while we read, our hearts
glow within us, as if in his very presence. The perusal of this volume has given me two happy, hallowed
days, and I trust will add something better and
brighter to every coming day of my life. I never
read a book which seemed so entirely to decline being a
book, as this does. "A Life" it is; and in this, its
second coming, who shall estimate is influence?"

One of the most distinguished lawyers of New England

'The biography of Hopper, by Mrs. Child, will, I think, take a place as a sort of moral classic, not soon to be superseded. It is much admired.'

'A very interesting volume. The authoress has ex-Evening Gazette. 'A book full of life-incidents, that will cause it to be read at all times, and in all places, by children and old men. -U. S. Journal.

men.—U. S. Journal.

'Every one will read this intensely interesting book, for which we predict a sale little inferior to Uncle Tom's Cabin.'—Life Boat.

'From childhood to old age, the life of Hopper was crowded with the most thrilling incidents, and we feel assured that the reader of his biography will not tire until the last page is finished.'—Christian Secretary, Hartford.

'To praise Hopper is an easy and delightful task; but, alss! on whom has his mantle fallen?'—Liberator.

'A deeply interesting work is Mrs. Child's beautifully written biography of the noble Quaker philanthropist, Isaac T. Hopper.'—N. Y. Ecangelist. 'Mrs. Child has told the story of this beautiful life

in the most charming manner. It is one of the books which will be read.'—Essex Co. Freeman. ' Every page of the work is as interesting as the new-est novel.'—Lowell American.

'Mrs. Child's life of Hooper is one of the most enter-taining biographies ever written.'—Boston Transcript. 'In interest, it does not fall a whit behind Uncle Tom's Cabin.' — Advent Herald.

'His self-denying spirit, his large views, his untiring philanthropy, made him a blessing during his long life, and have left the odor of sanctity behind him.'— 'The simple and true life of a benevolent Quaker, who spent his life in doing good.'-Boston Traveller

'Any thing relating to that good old man is worth its weight in gold.' -N. Y. Allas.

'It is a sad thought, that there are but few such men.'—Mother's Assistant. 'His life was an unbroken series of self-denying, patient, loving acts. The poor, the suffering and the oppressed never sought his aid in vain.'—N. E. Farmer.

A heroic life, entirely devoted to doing good.'-R. 'The universe is dearer to its Creator for holding so godlike a sout in its embrace.'—Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H.

'He spent his whole life in laboring to cure the vices and ameliorate the distresses of other people.'—Evening Post, N. Y.

'We have never seen a memoir which came so near to our beau ideal.'—Norwich Examiner.

'Friend Hopper was no saint in buckram—but a genial Christian man in drab; a thoroughly good Samaritan in a broad-brim.'—Christian Register, Boston. 'The life of this righteous Quaker is a most instructive and impressive example of the good which one man can effect, when his heart is set upon doing good.'— Christian Mirror, Portland.

'In almost all good and beneficent projects, the name of Hopper was found. His works will follow him.'—N. Y. Sun.

'Mrs. Child's biography of Hopper is an intensely ateresting book. He was a truly remarkable man.'

Christian Freeman. 'Hopper, like his illustrious Master, went about doing good.'-Hartford Republican.

'The life of a remarkable man, told in the singularly felicitous style of the author.'—Penn. Freeman. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 17 & 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

CLEVELAND, OHIO. For sale by all Booksellers. O7 4wis

## -82,000-COPIES PUBLISHED IN SIX MONTHS.

OR, LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE. BY A PASTOR'S WIFE. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" formed an era in publishing. It was not only the book of 1852, but тик book of all time. Never before had such a sale been known.

THE SHADY SIDE:

SHADY SIDE Is most emphatically the book of the year 1853. We have published 32,000 copies already, and the demand continues unabated. It is one of those thrillingly interesting words which command attention, and will be

See what others say of it: "We have shed many tears over this book.'-Congregationalist. Boston. 'This is a most life-like narrative, founded upon actual incidents.'—Advent Herald.

'In many respects, this book is superior to "Sunny Side." '-Christian Observer, Philadelphia.

'The book is all-absorbing; one cannot lay it down without reluctance. It should be read in every parish in the land.'—Christian Mirror, Portland. 'This beautifully written and truthful volume is still

'This beautifully written and truthful volume is still accomplishing its important mission in calling the attention of the churches to a more adequate provision for their pastor's temporal support. Although it has been issued but a short time, the twentieth thousand has been published, and the demand for it is still increasing. It cannot fail to have a very extensive circulation. The late fortunes (we cannot call them misortunes) of the talented authoress, will serve to invest her book with additional interest, and increase the number of her readers. —N. Y. Observer.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

### For sale by all Booksellers. 07 4wis WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all sensons. It will remain under the medical direction of Dr. Geonge Hovr, until the return of Dr. Rogens from Paris, in April, 1854.

Terms, usually, from 7 to 89 per week.
For treatment without board, 3 to \$4 per week.
Oct. 10, 1853.

MOREY & OBER. MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Britannia, Glass & Japanned Ware,

Nos. 5 AND 7 HAVERBILL STREET, Opposite Boston and Maine Depot, BOSTON.

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GEO. J. very apthe relited the re-Jesus of ring that uire. We save our new relie vices of world hapuitous Fuecisions of closed by

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chie, S. C., asible name

### I SEE THEE STILL BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

I see thee still ; Remembrance, faithful to her trust, Calls thee in beauty from the dust ; Thou comest in the morning light, Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night; In dreams I meet thee as of old ; Then thy soft arms my neck enfold, And thy sweet voice is in my ear, In every scene of memory dear I see thee still.

I see thee still : In every hallowed token round : This little ring thy finger bound; This lock of hair thy forehead shaded ; This silken chain by thee was braided; These flowers, all withered now, like thee, Sweet sister, thou did'st cull for me; This book was thine-here did'st thou read; This picture-ah, yes, here, indeed,

I see thee still. I see thee still : Here was thy summer noon's retreat, Here was thy favorite fireside seat; This was thy chamber-here, each day, I sat and watched thy sad decay; Here, on this bed, thou last did'st lie; Here, on this pillow, thou did'et die. Dark hour! once more its woes unfold-

As then I saw thee, pale and cold,

I see thee still; Thou art not in the grave confined-Death cannot chain the immortal mind ; Let earth close o'er its sacred trust, But goodness dies not in the dust. Thee, O my sister! 'tis not thee Beneath the coffin's lid I see : Thou to a fairer land art gone, There, let me hope, my journey done, I see thee still.

From 'Punch.'

KING CHOLERA'S PROCESSION.

From Russian steppe, from Persian sand, From pine-fringed Norway flord, From Elbe's and Eyder's peopled strand, I've skimmed the sea-I've swept the land-Way for your lord !

Come, deck my board-prepare my bed, And let the trump of doom Peel out a march, that as I tread Above the dying and the dead, All may make room !

From far I snuff the odor sweet That I do love the best; And wheresoe'er I set my feet, Courtiers and liegemen flock to greet Their King confest.

Well have you done your loyal part, My subjects and my slaves-In town and country, port and mart, All's ready-after my own heart-All to the graves ! What is my feast? These babes forpined,

Men ere their prime made old-These sots, with strong drink bleared and blind-These herds of unsexed womankind, Foul-mouthed and bold-These bodies, stunted, shrivelled, seared

With the malaria's breath; In foetid dens and workshops reared; From recking sewers, drains uncleared, Drinking in death. What is my court? These cellars piled

With filth of many a year— These rooms, with rotting damps defiled— These alleys, where the sun ne'er smiled, Darkling and drear !

These streets along the river's bank, Below the rise of tide : These hovels, set in stifling rank, Sapped by the earth-damps, green and dank-These cesspools wide.

These yards, whose heaps of dust and bone Breathe poison all around; These styes, whose swinish ten Half human, with their masters own

What are my perfumes? Stink and stench From slaughter-house and sewer; The oozing gas from opened trench, The effluvia of the pools that drench Court-yards impure

What is my music? Hard-wrung groans From strong men stricken down; Women's and children's feebler moans, And the slow death-bell's muffled tones In every town.

Who are my lieges? Those that rule In Vestry and at Board; The Town-hall's glib and giddy fool, The mob's most abject slave and tool, Though called its lord.

He who with prate of Vested Rights Old forms of wrong defends; Who for pound-foolishness still fights, Wisdom, save penny-wisdom, slights ;-These are my friends.

### From Arthur's Home Gazette. DON'T LOOK ON THE DARK SIDE.

BY LUCY LARCOM. Don't look on the dark side! Turn over the leaf-See-a beautiful picture awaits you ; Why study with care the pale outlines of grief, When life-tinted hope may elate you?

Don't look on the dark side! Your sadness and gloon Will spread like a pestilence round you; Such moping is selfish; give cheerfulness roo Let the balm of its atmosphere bound you.

Don't look on the dark side! There's brightness enoug In the world, if you only will view it. To fret is ungrateful; your way may be rough, But complaining with briars will strew it.

Don't look on the dark side ! Or, if 'tis all dark-If night and a storm both are given-Remember, though clouds veil each luminous spark, The stars are yet shining in heaven !

### From the Knickerbocker. THE PORCE OF LOVE.

Do good to them that hate you, if your haters Be seven empires fenced in three-ply steel; And ye shall be God's children, who will clothe Your non-resisting front with lightning blast, And to your naked virtue give your foes As driven stubble. Revolu In love, and re-construct in love ; so shall Ye saved be, and save, amid the raging storm.

# HOPE

Fair Hope ! the gentle nurse of feeble aim,

Kind visitant of palace and of cot, A friend to peasant, and to prince the same, What were this world of ours, if thou wert not? How could our fainting spirits dare to cope With life's unnumbered ills, deprived of Hope !

# THE LIBERATOR.

GAS-SPRING SALT WORKS. STRAMEN DAN CONVERSE, Muskingum River, O., Sept. 19, 1853. To R. D. WERR, Dublin, Ireland:

think of you and yours often. I never meet with any

some fifty miles above Marietta, which lies at the mouth of the river, where it enters the Ohio, and for nought. Niagara thunders not in vain. The peois upon earth. It probably stands alone-the only It is near the little village of

at this place, out of the earth, with a hissing, rushing for one, two or more minutes, and then cease a few secsmell of gas was realised, which led to the conclusion that the water was thrown up by the force of gas, manufactured far down in the depths of the earth. For years, it was turned to no account, except to afford amusement to children and others, who, at night, would light the gas, as it rushed up with the water, and the burning gas had all the appearance of a blazing fire, in the midst of cold water, as it spouted into the air and NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN was dispersed about. The blazing gas was seen in the column of its clear, sparkling water, and the effect, by

laid, extending from the one that ran perpendicularly into the ground, along the surface of the earth some one Evidently, many were not prepared to hear from hundred feet, to a place where large cauldrons, and all other fixings, were arranged to boil and evaporate the water, and make the salt. An apparatus, of the simplest kind, was arranged to collect the gas, to separate it from the water, and conduct it under the cauldrons, to boil and evaporate the water. So there the drons, to boil and evaporate the water. So there the work of making salt has been going on, most of the time, night and day, for about twenty years—the salt water being thrown up from four hundred and fifty feet beneath the surface of the earth, carried into the cauldrons, and boiled and evaporated solely by the gas elaborated far down in earth's mysterious depths, by Nature's mighty gas works. The whole process of raising the water, of carrying it into the boilers, and of boiling it down, is done solely by the power of natural gas, generated without any human agency. In one of the pipes that conducts the water and gas to the cauldrons, near the upright pipe that goes down into the earth, a hole is bored, and a plug is kept in it to prevent the estination. drons, to boil and evaporate the water. So there the of the liberality of the Western Reserve. hole is bored, and a plug is kept in it to prevent the es- olutions of the Convention a lighted match applied to the gas that rushed out. Instantly it blazed with a rush and a roar; the same rising up some four feet, and spreading to some distance around. It made more light than a hundred common candles would make. The gas and salt water rushed out a few moments, and then suddenly ceased; and then rushed up again. Thus, by the aid of gas, generated, solely, by some natural process, far down in the earth, are made from eight to ten bushels of pure salt per day.

Go down and see that gas manufactory, erected by hands unseen, in those caverns which human footsteps have never trod. How is that gas generated? How is it made to press on the water to force it up some five the same of the same of the same of the same of woman; and that he is adding insult to injury, when de denounces her as unswomanly, and condemns her as unsexing herself' if she ventures to pass over the limit he assigns her. cape of gas and water. I saw the plug taken out, and 1. Resolved, That by Human Rights we mean

have never trod. How is that gas generated? How is it made to press on the water to force it up some five hundred feet? Is there a salt lake down there? Is the gas-work beneath the bottom of that lake? Carbonated hydrogen must be generated beneath that water, or so lunatics and fools, since these are the only classes of near it and in such a position as to throw up the water as it escapes. There must be a stratum of coal down there, which is on fire, and which has been burning for many years.

Innatics and loois, since these are the only classes of adult persons over whom the law-makers have thought it necessary to place keepers.

5. Resolved, That if it be true, in the language of John C. Calhoun, 'that he who digs the money ing for many years.

salt is made from water brought up, in some cases, from seven and eight hundred feet below the surface of the earth; but not one where the water is thrown up and boiled, as here, by gas naturally generated. Is this region underlaid by an immense salt lake, as is the country around Syracuse, in New York State? It must be to call conventions, to amend their constitutions st so; and how long has it taken to form this depth of that the right of the franchise shall not be limited earth over it, with its hills and vallies, its strata of by the word with forests, the growth of centuries?

range of employments; excluding them from those which are most lucrative; and even in those to which teem on its surface! And are these infinite varieties of living beings and things the products of forces inherent in the earth and its immediate surroundings?

That the earth and its surroundings produce all that makes up and adorns that vegetable kingdom, can be added to the control of their rights and attainments of women has nothing to do with the settlement of their rights are respected. readily admitted. But does animal life, in all its va-ried forms of manifestation, originate directly from However this may be, they are all beautiful and sublime

GEOLOGY! what does it not reveal! How its stern, of men. granite facts scatter the phantoms of Theology! Geology is the true Theology. To know our relations to the earth, and to what is on it and around it, is to Convention: know our relations to God and to eternity. The earth, 1. Resolved, That the natural rights of one hu with its contents and surroundings, is the true Word of God to man—the true Bible, in which is written, as on the everlasting granite, the destiny and glory of man.

As I stood by that rude, simple salt manufactory, and, with the eye of my soul, looked for down into the everlasting granite, the destiny and glory of man. with the eye of my soul, looked far down into the earth Rights of Humankind, neither affected by or debeneath my feet, and saw what was there going on, I pendent upon sex or condition.

2. Resolved, That those who deride the claim

beautiful river. The first white settlement in Ohio was beautiful river. The first white settlement in Ohio was made at the mouth of this river—Marietta—in 1789, I think—some sixty-four years ago. Now, there are right to choose their own rulers, and enact their over two millions of people in Ohio. There is no limit own laws, as essential to their free

over two millions of people in Ohio. There is no limit to its agricultural wealth, which time will develop. This State might feed fifteen millions of people as well as one.

By the way, I see the corn crop of Europe has fallen short, and some countries are prehibiting its exportation. Of course, the demand on this country will increase. Already has that prospect raised the price of wheat to one dollar per bushel. If it is that now, what will it be in spring? I see, too, the potato is extensively diseased in Europe, though less so in Ireland than in France and Germany. God save the Green Isle from famine? She has drank that bitter cup to the drega. When will governments cease to interpose their brutal energies to prevent the free and loving intercourse of man with man around the world? Soon, I hope; but not till human beings are more healthfully and naturally organized and developed than they now are.

Will I ever meet you, dearly loved and cherished friend, on these Western waters, and amid these grand old woods? I wish I could, and here, as we floated on these rivers and lakes, or sat or roamed under these forests, talk of the past generations of men, of whose existence no traces remain, except the mounds they reared and the tombs they built; and also, of the fu-To R. D. WEBS, Dublin, Ireland:

DEAR RECHARD,—I write to you occasionally, but ture bearing of the Mississippi valley on the destiny of the mankind. That fire and water, the two chief agents of mankind. think of you and yours often. I never meet with any thing wonderful, and out of the common, in nature or in art, but I think of you, and wish you were by me to see it. This morning, I visited a salt-making establishment, which filled me with wonder and admiration. It is on the Muskingum river, on which I now am—

It is on the Muskingum river, on which I now am—

Salv miles above Marietta, which lies at the large of the salver of the twenty-five below Zanesville. I have seen many salt ple, who, in the future, shall line the shores of Eric, works, but none like this; and I do not believe its like Huron, Michigan, Superior, Ontario and the St. Lawrence, will know and see what that thunder means.

But Ohio-grand, majestic, beautiful Ohio! Come Malta, close on the bank of the river, and opposite the over, dear friend, and see her as she is. There is not town of McConnelsville.

It is unique and wonderful, for the following reasons:

and prowess. And, mark! the slave-hunter's tread From the earliest settlement of Ohio-some sixty years will not always pollute her soil. Though backed by the ago-it was discovered that salt water was thrown up, entire power of the National Government, Ohio already begins to bid him defiance. Come, then, and sit down noise. The water would rush up furiously, sometimes, with me in the home of some old man and woman, who remain of the first settlers, and hear them contrast onds; and then again commence to spout up, some Ohio of to-day with the Ohio of fifty years ago. It is twenty feet above the surface of the earth. A strong worth a voyage over the Atlantic to hear this contrast drawn by such. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

# REFORMATORY.

TION.

column of its clear, sparkling water, and the effect, by night, was most brilliant, as the bright light shone on the woods, the river, and all around.

Some twenty years ago, the owner of the land on which it is, and others, concluded that the gas and the salt water might be put to use. They began to dig and bore at the opening through which the water was thrown up. After boring four hundred and fifty feet, they came to a spring or lake of very salt water. As the instrument was withdrawn, and all obstacles removed, the water began to rush up in a steady, powerful stream, mingled with gas as before. A hollow shaft of wood, bored for the purpose, was put down over the hole, where it commenced in the rock. The water rushed violently up through the pipe. Then pipes were laid, extending from the one that ran perpendicularly This Convention met at Cleveland, on Wednes

out of the soil has a right to it against the Universe There are many salt-works on the banks of the Muskingum, between Zanesville and Marietta, where the to use his wife's earnings, makes robbery, and is as

7. Resolved, That there is neither justice no granite and limestone, and its deep, rich soil, covered sound policy in the present arrangements of society with forcets, the growth of centuries?

The earth, with its oceans and continents—what a vast laboratory! See the vegetable and animal life that which are most lucrative; and even in those to which are most lucrative; and even in those to which are most lucrative.

forces connected with and secreted in the earth and air?

However, this may be they are all beautiful and subline. However this may be, they are all beautiful and sublime physical and intellectual powers as full opportuni manifestations of that infinite Mind, or Life Principle, which is the true soul of the universe.

physical and intellectual powers as full opportunities for devolopment by being as heavily taxed and all their resources as fully called forth as are those

Intelligence, which was making such demonstrations of power and energy around me, 'O Lord, my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with power and majesty. Thou art Love. In conscious purity of heart, I love thee, but I cannot fear thee. Love hath cast out fear.'

Dear Richard,—I write in the Clerk's office of this steamer, as she gracefully glides over the surface of this beautiful river. The first white settlement in Ohio was

### ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU.

ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU.

ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU, son of ADIN and LUCY HUNT BALLOU, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, (where his father was then settled in the Christian Ministry.) on Sunday, June 30, 1833; and departed this life in Bridgewater, Mass. on Sunday, February 8, 1852, aged 18 years and a little over 7 months. He was the seventh, in lineal descent, from MATURIN BALLOU, of 'Providence Plantations,' in Rhode Island—the first of this name in America —who is reported to have been a French Protestant or Huguenot Refugee. This lineal descent passes through the following names, to wit:—MATURIN, JAMES, JAMES, ARIEL, ARIEL, ADIN, ADIN AUGUSTUS. His infancy was rather delicate and sickly. Once or twice his life hung in doubtful suspense. This delicacy of infantile constitution may have been superinduced partly by the sickness and death of two older sons, occasioned by scarlet fover, in the month of February preceding his birth. That winter was one of severe anxiety and affliction to

winter was one of severe anxiety and affliction to the family. Early in his fifth year, Augustus him-self had an attack from the same dangerous sent had an attack from the same dangerous scourge, and barely escaped dissolution. But his recovery was followed by unexpected health, which, with slight interruptions, continued through his remaining childhood and youth to the commencement of his last sickness.

ment of his last sickness.

At this period, he had attained the full stature of manhood, being scarcely two inches less than six feet in height. He had an erect, well-proportioned, and graceful form; a nobly developed head; dark eyes, with a frank, open, and intelligent expression; a healthful, generous, and pleasing countenance; and that very desirable deportment of person which combines ease, dignity, and unaffected modesty. His temperament was the nervous sanguine, slightly modified by the billious. He possessed a warm heart, a genial soul, and an independent magnanimous spirit. He had a high. independent, magnanimous spirit. He had a high sense of responsibility, and was reliable in what ever he undertook. He was ambitious to distinguish himself in knowledge, usefulness, and virtue; quick of apprehension; ready of execution; and orderly in his methods of operation. He was of a quick, elastic temper, sensitive to insult and wrong, whether rendered to himself or others; fearless in whether rendered to himself or others; fearless in expressing his mind, when occasion demanded it; and instinctively abhorrent of whatever appeared morally mean or vile. Yet he was not vindictive, nor implacable, nor unreasonable, in maintaining his own rights, honor, or positions. On the contrary, he was forgiving, condescending, and considerate towards offenders and opponents. The moral sentiments, as well as the intellectual faculties, and social affections, were uncommonly expanded in him. All those organs, which Phrenologists designate as proper to man, were either full, panded in him. All those organs, which Parenon-gists designate as proper to man, were either full, large, or very large, in his head; whilst most of those common to the animals and man, exhibited a subordinate development. To soften and beautify those sterner qualities which give distinction, decision, strength and weight of character, he had large ideality, mirth, imitation, adhesiveness and philoprogenitiveness. The influence of these mantled him with a sunshine of sprightliness, delicacy, propriety, and cheerful congeniality. Hence his own bosom almost uniformly overflowed with innocent enjoyment, whilst he imparted much to others, and thereby rendered himself the delight of old and young in every circle to which he had access. For all these reasons, he was respected and loved, as few are; and it may be confidently affirmed, that the are; and it may be confidently affirmed. that he experienced and conferred more true happiness otted in that State as late as the year 1800. In a during his short earthly life, than the generality of mature men do, in the longest. It must not be inferred from this representation of his character, that he was faultless, or sinless. It would be unpardonable to pretend, that he was exempt from those imperfections which are common to humanity this extension of 'woman's sphere.' through all grades of its development. But it can truthfully be said, that the frailties and sins, which here and there mingled with his excellencies, were minor, incidental and unmentionable, com-pared with those which blemish the characters of

moral and spiritual progress, they were prepared to exert a salutary and beneficent influence on their up with filial reverence to the authority which pre-sided over him. No storms of family wrath and sided over him. No storms of family wrath and contention ever scattered their mildew over his affections. He was never imbruted by cruel blows, or reproaches. He learned not to cower and shrink before parental despotism. He was habituated to no capricious and vacillating government,—to no noisy threats, nor wheedling flatteries, nor lying bribes, nor nauseous intermixtures of passionate quarrelsomeness and apasmodic fondling. Gentle affection and considerate firmness taught him what to do, and what to expect. A sad maternal look and falling tear, or a paternal glance of disapprobation, or a private whisper of earnest reproof, was to him a sufficient 'rod of correction.' He was confided in, and he returned confidence for confidence. He was not repelled, by coldness and austerity, from was not repelled, by coldness and austerity, from depositing his secrets with those to whom they rightfully belonged. His Mother, his Father, and his only Sister knew all his little affairs—his hopes, his fears, his joys, and his sorrows. He was dear to them, and they were so to him. He had no temptations to go abroad in pursuit of confidants. He felt that no others were so approachable, or He felt that no others were so approachable, or trustworthy, as they. Nor was he less faithful to himself. He seconded every effort made to discipline and improve his nature. It became his am-bition to discipline and improve himself. Thus was he trained, and thus, by efforts of his own, did he become the ornament and glory of the family, whose yearnings toward him can never more be fully appeased, till Heaven shall grant them a reunion with his translated spirit in the immortal

ordinary youth.

A CREED. The Unitarian Society of Brooklyn, have adopted the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the fundamental principle of A Resolved. That the fundamental principle of the Unitarian church is character as distinguished from belief, and that any statement of belief or opinion intended to be binding upon the church would be a departure from the Christian pro-

wanderer from her proper sphere, bringing confusion into domestic life, and strife into the public assembly, is the cant of Papal Rome, as to the discordant and infidel tendencies of the right of private judgment in matters of faith—is the outery of legitimacy of the incapacity of the people to govern themselves—is the false allegation which selfish and timid conservatism is ever making against every new measure of Reform—and has no foundation in reason, experience, fact or philosophy.

6. Resolted, That the consequences arising from the exclusion of woman from the possession and exercise of her natural rights and the cultivation of her mental faculties have been calamitous to the whole human race—making her servile, dependent, unwomanly—the victim of a false gallantry on the one hand, and of tyrannic subjection on the other—obstructing her mental growth, crippling her physical development, and incapacitating her for general usefulness, and thus inflicting an injury upon all born of woman; and cultivating in man a lordly and arrogant spirit; a love of dominion, a disposition to hightly disregard her comfort and happiness, all of which have been indulged in to a fearful extent, to the curse of his own soul, and the desceration of her nature.

7. Resolted, That so long as the most ignorant, degraded and worthless men are freely admitted to the ballot-box, and practically acknowledged to be competent to determine who shall be in office, and how the government shall be administered, it is preposterous to pretend that women are not qualified to use the elective franchies, and that they are fit only to be recognized, politically speaking, as non compos mentis.

ADIN AUGUSTUS BALLOU.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher comes of

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher comes out in the Independent, denying that his congregation have presented him with \$15,000, to buy a summer residence, as the newspapers have been asserting. He says:

A few friends have enabled us to purchase a farm in Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass., which the deed, with great definiteness, says contains 'ninety-six acres, more for less.' We gave for farm and buildings, \$4,500; for the crops, stock, implements, &c., \$1,000 more; total, \$5,500. Any person in search of useful information at can have further particulars, as to terms of payment, and any other publicities, by private personal application to us. \* \* We are ceciving numerous applications, by letter and by person, for donations of money, on the ground that now we are rich; and that a man who has received \$15,000, ought to testify his gratitude to the public by liberal instalments to individuals. \* \* We are willing to contribute, for the next five years, every cent of our share of the net profits of our farm to charitable uses. We will notify all interested when the dividends are to be declared.'

Ho! for Freedom !- About 10 o'clock, th

Col. Benton for Speaker.— Potomac,' the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says that a strong and systematic effort will be made to place Col. Benton in the Speaker's chair of the next House of Representatives.

Atheist Witnesses .- In the trial of two liquo cases before the Common Pleas, in Worcester, Judge Bishop presiding, H. D. Stone, Esq., counsel for the defence, introduced testimony showing that the princidefence, introduced testimony showing that the principal government witness was an Atheist. His evidence was therefore ruled out, in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth on this subject, and the defendant was discharged.

covery of his fo

The Tribune states that Miss Lucy Stone has

Disappointment.—We see it intimated that James Gordon Bennett was an unsuccessful applicant for the French Mission.

The Crystal Palace.—The last of December pared with those which blemish the characters of ordinary youth. He was a rare exception to the multitude, in understanding, moral worth, and lovely qualities.

But it should not be concealed, that circumstances, education, and self-discipline, baptized by divine influences, cooperated to render him what he became. His parents belonged to the middle class of society, and were far enough removed from the extremes of low and high life, to be exempt, in a great degree, from the peculiar evils of both. They had learned something of the requisites to a right family education, and to solid human happiness; and though still ignorant and imperfect, as compared with many farther advanced in the career of moral and spiritual progress, they were prepared to stand, but will continue to be used for the purpose for which it was erected. We understand that many of the manufacturers would be willing to pay a reasonable rent for the use of their stalls, and thus to keep the building open as an Exhibition of the Industry and beneficent influences or therefore the world.—Jour. of Com.

Important Invention .- The N. Y. Tribus

ponent with words and declarations so bitter, and so much below the common standard of courtesy, that he cannot meet and refute you without demeaning himself, and if he be a man of spirit, and has a due sense of pr priety, you will not be troubled with a reply.

The editor of the Green Castle Banne says that he found a curiosity in a printing office at Gosport:

morning, quite a cavalcade of 'chattels' passed our office, on the way to the ferry, to take up their abode on the hospitable soil of the Canadas. The party consisted of about twenty persons, men, women and children, with eight teams, well loaded with household 'plunder.' May they find all that their fondest anticipations realized in the new country and home they have chosen.—Detroit Tribune, Oct. 10.

J. W. Mason, carver, of Boston, is reported to have forged paper to the amount of \$50,000 —chiefly in the name of L. S. Beecher, of Roxbury. The forged papers—which were commenced about three years since—were promptly taken up until Saturday last; and as no loss has been sustained, the holders are disinclined to prosecute. Mason was a member of Rev. Mr. Kirk's church, in good standing, up to the time of the discovery of his forgeries.

The Annual Sermon before the General Convention of Universalists for the United States was delivered by Rev. J. D. Williamson, of Louisville, Ky. This body, which has been in session within the last two weeks at Columbus, Ohio, adopted unanimously a series of resolutions against the sins of Slavery, Intemperance and War. A resolution fully endorsing the Maine Law passed with but one dissenting vote. B. B. Mussey, Esq., of Boston, was Chairman of the Convention.

The Irribine states that Miss Lucy Stone has prepared a lecture for Lyceums on 'Ann Hutchinson,' and that the Rev. Antoinette Brown has prepared one, with the same end, on 'The Old and the New;' and also, that the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, of Rochester, N. Y., has prepared two lectures, either or both of which he will be ready to deliver at any place easily accessible from Rochester. The first is on 'Nature and History,' the second on 'Woman's Position and Prospects.'

Female Voters .- The Newark (N. J.) Mer-

to exert a salutary and beneficent influence on their offspring. Augustus was surrounded from birth with many favorable circumstances. He was trained mainly in the manner best adapted to a good moral, intellectual and social development. Love and tenderness embosomed him. Wisdom directed, restrained, and corrected him. The opening flower of his soul cordially returned the love and tenderness which had unfolded it; and he looked no with flish reservence to the authority which we have been purchased by Mr. Hoe. Fast Printing Press .- We learn from the

Gosport:

'One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment is a blind man, and he sets type remarkably well. He is the first blind printer we have ever come across. He stated to us that his average day's work was about 5,000 ems! and that he had, on several occasions, set from 7 to 9! His letter is distributed for him, and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished, he cries the last word 'set,' when another centence is read, and thus continues on through the day.'

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New York, Sept. 23, 1853.

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Boston, April 20, 1853. Brattle Street Dining Saloon. THE well-known stand of John B. Gibbs, No. 1

Brattle street, having been purchased by the sabscribers, and thoroughly renovated in every part, and fitted for a first class Dining Saloon, were thrown ogta to the public on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The proprietors have had a long and successful reprience in connection with the Mercantile Dining Saloon. in connection with the Mercantile Dining St perience in connection with the Mercavite bumps foon, on Commercial street, and they will carpestly edeavor to render the room on Brattle street a worth branch of the parent establishment.

MARSTON, SAMPSON & CO. PUBLIC PUNCTION OF WOMAN.

JUST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALL-CUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SERMON OF THE PUBLIC FUSCATIONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Mosic Hall, March 27, 1853. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the World Public Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Raise Leighton.' Price 6 cents single—50 cents per doese. The New Method of Cure,

DY Nothition, without drugs, originally discovered, and now, for more than ten years, successfully of Human Nature' (New Theory of Healing, by New Irrition,) 'Book of Health,' 'Book of Psychology, &c. &c. How often are the public congratulated upon the al-

&c. &c.

How often are the public congratulated upon the sileged invention of some new 'panacea,' (compound fivile drugs.) which the sick are invited to swallow, in order to be well! But, here is a discovery which supercedes the whole paraphernallin of drugs and druging with 'pilla,' 'syrups,' or 'powders'; and is available all forms of acute, chronic, or nervous disease shadever? Office 28 Eliot street, Boston. Hours from \$t.\$

A. M., to 4, P. M. No charge for advice.

Invalids at a distance may obtain Mr. Sunderlandy pamphlet, ('The Secret of Healing,') free of postage pamphlet, ('The Secret of Healing,') free of postage without drugs! Thus demonstrating the only red'ge without drugs! Thus demonstrating the only red'ge thes,' is in Nutratrion, always, which constitutes the merits of Mr. Sunderland's Meriton, and the 'grat merits of Mr. Sunderland's Meriton, of Elicaton, Secret of his success in the treatment of Elicaton, Sorres, Rheumatism, and other maladies which the outside the day of the sunderland of the maladies which the common process of dosing had failed to cure!

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